



KENYA

1960

LONDON

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

TEN SHILLINGS NET

COLONIAL OFFICE

Report on

THE COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF

KENYA

FOR THE YEAR

1960

LONDON

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1963

	PAGE
PART I Review of 1960	1
PART II	
CHAPTER 1 Population	5
CHAPTER 2 Occupations, Wages and Labour Organizations	8
Wage Rates	9
Vocational Training	11
Hours of Work	11
Cost of Living	12
Work of Labour Department	13
Industrial Relations	14
Labour Disputes and their Settlement ..	15
Employment Services	16
Factory Inspection	17
Immigration	19
CHAPTER 3 Finance and Taxation—	
Revenue and Expenditure	19
Development Expenditure	20
Development Programme	20
Funded Debt	21
Stamp Duties	22
Personal Tax	22
Customs and Excise	23
Income Tax	24
Estate Duty	27
CHAPTER 4 Currency and Banking—	
Currency	27
Banking	28
CHAPTER 5 Commerce—	
General	30
London Office	31
Registration of New Companies	31
CHAPTER 6 Use of Resources and Production—	
Land Use and Tenure	31
Agriculture	36
Farm Planning and Development	37
Animal Husbandry	39
Disease Control	42
Livestock Improvement	43
Scheduled Areas	43
African Land Development	45
European Agricultural Settlement Board ..	46

PART II—(Contd.)						PAGE
CHAPTER 6	Use of Resources and Production—(Contd.)					
	Water Development and Irrigation	..				47
	Forestry	..	..	..	..	48
	Fisheries	..	..	..	..	49
	Mining	..	..	..	..	50
	Industrial Production	..	..	..	..	51
	Co-operative	..	..	..	..	51
CHAPTER 7	Social Services—					
	Education	..	..	..	..	52
	Public Health	..	..	..	..	59
	Housing	..	..	..	..	65
	Town Planning	..	..	..	..	67
	Community Development	..	..	..	..	67
	Social Welfare	..	..	..	..	69
CHAPTER 8	Legislation	..	..	..	..	70
CHAPTER 9	Justice, Police and Prisons—					
	System of Courts	..	..	..	..	74
	Supreme Court	..	..	..	..	74
	African Courts	..	..	..	..	76
	Probation Services	..	..	..	..	77
	Capital Punishment	..	..	..	..	78
	Police	..	..	..	..	79
	Prisons and Detention Camps	..	..	..	..	80
CHAPTER 10	Public Utilities—					
	Electricity	..	..	..	..	82
CHAPTER 11	Communications—					
	Railways and Harbours	..	..	..	..	83
	Roads	..	..	..	..	85
	Aviation	..	..	..	..	86
	Telecommunications and Postal Services	..	..	..	..	86
CHAPTER 12	Information—					
	General	..	..	..	..	87
	Information Services	..	..	..	..	87
	Film Unit	..	..	..	..	88
	Broadcasting	..	..	..	..	89
CHAPTER 13	Local Forces—					
	General	..	..	..	..	92
	Kenya Regiment (T.F.)	..	..	..	..	92
CHAPTER 14	General—					
	Coryndon Museum	..	..	..	..	93
	Royal National Parks	..	..	..	..	94
	Game	..	..	..	..	95
	Distinguished Visitors	..	..	..	..	97
	Tourist Trade	..	..	..	..	98

	PAGE
PART III	
CHAPTER 1 Geography and Climate.. ..	101
CHAPTER 2 History	106
CHAPTER 3 Administration—	
Constitution	115
Provincial Administration	116
Towns and Settled Areas	117
African Areas	118
Local Authority Undertakings	119
Surveys	120
CHAPTER 4 Weights and Measures	121
CHAPTER 5 Reading Lists	124
Maps and Plans of General Interest	133
APPENDICES	135
MAP	at end



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PART I

REVIEW OF THE YEAR

The year began with the ending, by Proclamation on 12th January, of the State of Emergency declared on 20th October, 1952, and with the Kenya Constitutional Conference. The Conference was convened in London on 18th January by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Iain Macleod, to plan the next step in Kenya's Constitutional evolution. The Report of the Conference, which ended on 21st February and came to be known as the Lancaster House Conference, reaffirmed that the ultimate objective for Kenya was Independence. It recognized that Africans would then have the predominant voice in the Government, but that all those who had made their homes in Kenya were entitled to play a part in public life.

The Secretary of State placed proposals for a new Constitution before the Conference which were accepted by all the Parliamentary groups attending the Conference, except the United Party. These proposals included a Legislative Council of 65 elected members, 53 to be elected on a common roll, and 12 "National Members" to be elected by the elected members. The position of minority communities was safeguarded by the reservation of 20 of the 53 elected seats, allocated to 10 Europeans, eight Asians and two Arabs, and of eight of the National seats, allocated to four Europeans, three Asians and one Arab. The franchise was widened to include any man or woman who could read or write (or was over 40 years of age), or who was an office holder, or had an income of not less than £75 per annum. The Council of Ministers was to consist of 12 Ministers, of whom four would be officials, four elected Africans, three elected Europeans and one Asian.

Two significant points in the new Constitution were the majority for the first time in the Council of Ministers of elected over official Ministers, and the use for the first time in the elections of a common roll for voters of all communities. In the constituencies reserved for minority communities, primary elections were also to be held to ensure that candidates were supported by at least 25 per cent of their own communities. The Secretary of State informed the Conference that it was the firm view of Her Majesty's Government that legal provisions should be embodied in the Constitution to safeguard fundamental human rights, including the protection of property rights.

He also announced the intention of Her Majesty's Government to arrange for £5,000,000 in loans to assist the development of land, including resettlement schemes, and to assist the East African territories in developing their services, particularly African agriculture and education, by assuming financial responsibility for the East African Land Forces, the annual cost of which was estimated to be £1,128,000.

The electoral provisions of the new Constitution were embodied in the Kenya (Electoral Provisions) Order in Council, 1960. Meanwhile preparations went ahead with the drafting of rules governing the elections under the new franchise, and with the delimitation of constituencies. The registration of voters began on 8th August and when the rolls were closed on 7th October, 1,325,878 voters had been registered. This was more than ten times the number registered under the preceding Constitution. The printing of voters rolls took until the end of the year, so that elections were not held until early in 1961.

In anticipation of the new Constitution, His Excellency the Governor had earlier invited three African elected members to join the Council of Ministers, and at the end of March Dr. J. G. Kiano and Messrs. R. Ngala and J. N. Muimi accepted the portfolios of Commerce and Industry, Labour and Health, respectively. Certain changes in other portfolios were also made. The Ministry of African Affairs was absorbed into the Office of the Chief Secretary and a new Ministry of Information and Broadcasting was created.

The extent of political progress during the year was not matched by equal economic progress. Lack of confidence over the future of land titles, and political uncertainty checked the inflow of capital into Kenya, and there was a widespread reduction of investment in both industry and farming. Building development was also curtailed. Falling revenue caused the Government towards the end of the year to consider drastic reductions in expenditure. Increasing unemployment was aggravated by an influx of Africans into the urban areas in search of employment, following the ending of the Emergency, during which movement out of and into certain areas had been restricted.

In February a survey of the extent of unemployment was begun, and in December the Government published its analysis of the problem in Sessional Paper No. 10 of 1959/60. The Paper concluded that the solution to the problem lay in the full economic development of the African land units to ensure productive occupation for most of the growing population.

The Government pressed on with its plans for developing farming in African areas. In lands of high potential progress with land consolidation and farm lay-outs continued, particularly in Central and North Nyanza. A loan from the International Bank of £2,000,000 was negotiated for the development of African agriculture and of access roads in areas of high potential. There was a set-back in Fort Hall where it was discovered that some land consolidation had been incorrectly carried out and had to be redone. Agreement was reached with the Colonial Development Corporation and Eastern Produce (Holdings) Limited for a joint tea development project in Meru. The African Land Development Board was reconstituted as the Board of

Agriculture (Non-scheduled Areas) and its membership was widened to include ten farmers representing Agricultural Committees in the areas covered by the Board. In May the Government announced a scheme for small farm settlement on a non-racial basis in the Highlands, formerly reserved for European ownership. Agreement was reached with U.N.I.C.E.F. for a grant of £50,000 for the development of the dairy project at Mariakani in the Coast Province.

Despite the political uncertainty, agricultural exports continued to increase. The beef industry in particular did well. Compared with virtually no exports in 1956, the total export to Aden and the Middle East in 1960 reached 340,630 head of cattle, sheep and goats. The Kenya Meat Commission factory at Athi River was enlarged.

In the veterinary field the main development during the year was the opening in February of the Wellcome Institute for Research on Foot-and-Mouth Disease, built and equipped with a £100,000 grant from the Wellcome Trust.

There was considerable progress in education. The enrolment in schools of African girls, for instance, rose by over 25,000 to 225,600. The majority of Government European and African Secondary Schools were handed over to Boards of Governors. As a result of the decision of some of these newly-constituted Boards, African and Asian children were accepted, for the first time, for admission to European Secondary Schools. With a grant of £150,000 from the United States Government a new engineering wing for the Royal Technical College was opened.

During 1960 the rebuilt Port Reitz Chest Hospital was opened. A new hospital was built at Galole and another started at Nandi Hills. A new operating theatre block was completed at Nyeri. In February the Ministry of Health, with the co-operation of the local authorities, launched an oral vaccination campaign against poliomyelitis. Later this campaign was extended to other parts of the country.

Progress in the development of local government was marked by the appointment of an African Chairman to the Machakos African District Council, and of the elevation of the Kisumu Municipal Board to the status of a Municipal Council.

The development of broadcasting continued with the opening of a new 20-kilowatt transmitting station near Mombasa to serve the Coast Province, and, later, of the new Broadcasting House in Nairobi containing studio accommodation and offices for the national programmes. The Kenya Broadcasting Service also conducted successful experiments in television transmission from a hill near Limuru.

Other major Government buildings to be opened during the year were the Crown Law Office, including the office of the Registrar-General, and the Lands Office, both in City Square, Nairobi. A new runway was completed at Mombasa Airport.

The youth problem continued to receive close attention and the Youth Council of Kenya was formed to co-ordinate, strengthen and provide common services for the various organizations working in this field. The Council of Dr. Barnardo's Homes in the United Kingdom concluded negotiations for establishing a home in Nairobi to care for orphaned and destitute children. It will be the first Dr. Barnardo's Home in Africa.

A symposium organized by the Council of Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara (C.C.T.A.) met in Nairobi in October to discuss soil stabilization in the making of roads.

A Commission, under the chairmanship of Sir Gilbert Flemming, started work in July to inquire into the conditions of service, including salaries, of the public services of the East African territories. Its report was published in January, 1961.

Another Commission appointed by the Secretary of State to visit Kenya during the year was the Raisman Commission which reviewed economic and financial co-operation in East Africa, and the provision of revenue to meet the cost of the services administered by the East Africa High Commission. To ensure greater progress in the localization of the public service, an officer was appointed to the Establishments Division of the Chief Secretary's Office, responsible for organizing localization.

The tragic events which followed the achievement of independence in the Congo caused a flow of refugees into the East African territories. In the second half of July over 2,500 arrived in Kenya in transit for Belgium. The brunt of the work of coping with them fell on the British Red Cross assisted by the Belgium Consulate, Government and Service Departments and numerous voluntary organizations and individuals.

In September disturbances broke out on the district boundary between the Kamba and Masai tribes, resulting in a number of deaths and numerous stock thefts, but were quickly stopped. The Government later commissioned Sir William Lindsay, K.B.E., to hold an independent inquiry into the causes of the disturbances, and to award such compensation as might appear to him to be just. The inquiry was still in progress at the end of the year.

A Kenya team attended the Olympic Games in Rome and acquitted itself honourably. Kenya's veteran runner, Nyandika Maiyoro, was the first athlete from Africa ever to be placed in the 5,000 metres race, in which he came sixth.

PART II

CHAPTER 1—POPULATION

NON-AFRICAN

The results of the census held on 25th February, 1948, showed a total non-African population of 154,846, composed as follows:—

RACE					Male	Female	Total
European	..	..	..	..	15,120	14,540	29,660
Indian	..	..	..	..	52,077	38,451	90,528
Goan	..	..	..	..	4,393	2,766	7,159
Arab	..	..	..	..	13,596	10,578	24,174
Other	..	..	..	..	1,730	1,595	3,325
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	86,916	67,930	154,846

Both European and Asian populations have been increasing at a fairly rapid rate. Immigration has had an important effect on the growth of the Asian population, but the natural increase is exceptionally high. This rate is due to high fertility and low mortality, exaggerated by an age distribution favourable to both. An off-setting factor, however, is the smaller number of females among adults.

Estimates of the non-African population for the period 1948-59 are given in the table below. The calculations have been made on the assumptions that the natural increase of the European community was 1 per cent per annum and of the Asian $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum. These natural increases were estimated by the use of partial data from a number of sources but, particularly, from the questions on births and deaths of children included in the 1948 census. The excess of immigration over emigration was found from the statistics of new permanent immigration and permanent emigration after a correction had been made for movements to neighbouring territories which were not fully recorded.

DE FACTO NON-AFRICAN POPULATION ESTIMATES AS AT MID-YEAR

YEAR		European	Indo-Pakistani and Goan	Arab	Other	Total
1948	..	30·8	100·0	24·4	3·4	158·6
1949	..	33·8	107·2	25·2	3·7	169·9
1950	..	36·2	114·4	26·1	3·9	180·6
1951	..	38·6	120·3	27·0	4·1	190·0
1952	..	40·7	126·2	28·0	4·3	199·2
1953	..	42·2	131·1	29·2	4·5	207·0
1954	..	47·9*	136·6	30·0	4·7	219·2*
1955	..	52·4	144·1	31·6	5·1	233·2
1956	..	57·7	151·9	33·0	5·3	247·9
1957	..	62·7	161·7	34·3	5·5	264·2
1958	..	64·7	165·0	35·5	5·7	270·9
1959	..	66·4	169·9	37·1	5·9	279·3
1960	..	67·7	174·3	38·6	6·1	286·7

*Revised.

AFRICAN

The August, 1948, general African census recorded an African population of 5,251,120. Although rough estimates can be provided of the total growth of the African population since 1948, it is impossible to give current estimates of population characteristics. The margin of error would be very great and until either a total census of the African population is held or sample censuses are undertaken throughout the Colony, the details available from the 1948 census are the best which can be published. It is doubtful if the age distribution has changed greatly over the period, but it may well be that the tribal distribution is different from that recorded in the 1948 census, as all the tribes are not increasing at the same natural rate. On the evidence available, the best guess seems to be a natural increase of about $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent per annum. Unfortunately, very little is known about death rates among Africans. On the basis of $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent per annum increase, the following estimates have been made:—

AFRICAN CIVIL POPULATION ESTIMATES AS AT MID-YEAR

YEAR			Thousands Population
1948	..	..	5,240
1949	..	..	5,358
1950	..	..	5,478
1951	..	..	5,602
1952	..	..	5,728
1953	..	..	5,857
1954	..	..	5,988
1955	..	..	6,123
1956	..	..	6,261
1957	..	..	6,402
1958	..	..	6,546
1959	..	..	6,693
1960	..	..	6,844

At the time of the census the sex ratio of the African population was 103 females per 100 males. A higher ratio of females was reported in the Nyanza Province where there were 112 females per 100 males, but in the Rift Valley Province more males than females were reported. This is accounted for by the migration of male labour from Nyanza to the Rift Valley. Elsewhere the ratio was fairly similar to the territorial ratio.

The age groupings of the African population has been studied in more detail and compared with estimates for other territories. Below is given a table setting out the results of the 1948 census, and this shows that a high proportion of the African population is to be found

in the child groups, i.e. 0 to 15 years. It will be observed that for the male population the difference being made to approximate to the age at which the female population is thought to become adult. For a non-numerical society, it is extremely difficult to obtain statistics of ages even with the use of historical events, but those groupings obtained from the census can be taken as approximately correct.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF AFRICAN POPULATION, 1948

	Under 1 Year	1-5 Years	6-15 Years	16-45 Years	Over 46 Years
Percentage of Total Population ..	4.5	19.0	24.6	43.2	8.8

The tribal analysis was completed during 1950 and a pamphlet entitled *Geographical and Tribal Studies of Kenya Colony and Protectorate* was issued. This gives a detailed picture of the distribution of the population by location and tribe. The main tribal figures for the Colony and Protectorate in 1948 were as follows:—

TRIBE	Male	Female	Total	Percentage of Grand Total
Kikuyu ..	513,008	513,333	1,026,341	19.5
Luo	375,887	381,156	757,043	14.4
Baluhya ..	323,202	330,572	653,774	12.5
Kamba ..	294,579	317,146	611,725	11.7
Meru ..	154,284	170,610	324,894	6.2
Nyika ..	144,594	151,660	396,254	5.6
Kisii	125,002	130,106	255,108	4.9
Embu ..	95,244	108,446	203,690	3.9
Kipsigis ..	78,999	80,693	159,692	3.0
Nandi ..	59,119	57,562	116,681	2.2
All others ..	427,224	418,694	845,918	16.1
TOTAL ..	2,591,142	2,659,978	2,251,120	100

The Kikuyu tribe, the largest tribe, originates in the Fort Hall, Nyeri and Kiambu Districts of the Central Province, but there is a marked migration throughout the territory. The Luo tribe also shows marked migration and consists of three main branches originating in the districts of Central Nyanza, South Nyanza and North Nyanza. The third largest tribal group, the Baluhya, embraces many sub-tribes and is mainly concentrated in the North and Elgon Nyanza Districts, although Africans of this tribe are found in the Central and Rift Valley Provinces.

More information has become available on the fertility patterns of the African population. A table showing the size of family by two age classes is given below. It will be noted that the average size of family was quite large, and the percentage of childless women, both in the age class 16 to 45 years as well as those 46 years and over was small:—

ESTIMATED SIZE OF FAMILY OF AFRICAN WOMEN AS REPORTED IN THE
1948 CENSUS

Live Births of Women of Recorded Ages 16 to 45 years

Average Number of Live Births per Woman	Percentage Distrubution of Women by Number of Births										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+
3·2	23	14	13	11	10	8	7	5	4	2	3

Live Births of Women of Recorded Ages 46 years and over

Average Number of Live Births per Woman	Percentage Distribution of Women by Number of Live Births										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+
5·3	12	5	7	9	10	11	10	9	9	6	12

CHAPTER 2—OCCUPATIONS, WAGES AND LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS

The following statistics have been extracted from an employment census, taken by the East African Statistical Department on 30th June, 1960, when the Colony's employed labour force totalled 622,153 persons of all races:—

	Adult Males	Adult Females	Children	Total
Africans	453,308	81,894	25,680	560,882
Europeans	14,970	8,030	7	23,007
Asians and others ..	34,719	3,435	110	38,264
TOTAL ALL RACES ..	502,997	93,359	25,797	622,153

The distribution by industries of the Africans in employment was as follows:—

	<i>Per cent</i>
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	48.0
Public Services	25.1
Manufacturing and Repairs	7.6
Domestic Service	4.4
Commerce	4.4
Building and Construction	3.2
Transport and Communications	2.1
Mining and Quarrying	0.8
Other	4.4
	<hr/>
Total ..	100.0
	<hr/>

About two-thirds of the European and Asian employees were in commerce and industry and the majority of the remainder in the public services.

WAGE RATES

According to the same employment census, the 1960 averages of earnings by employees throughout Kenya were: Africans, Sh. 114 per month; Asians, Sh. 816 per month; and Europeans, Sh. 2,019 per month. The unskilled and semi-skilled labour force was almost entirely African; Asians supplied most of the skilled labour, clerical workers and junior executives; and Europeans generally occupied the senior executive and administrative posts. This broad division was, however, becoming much less marked as more qualified Africans obtained skilled employment and positions of greater responsibility. The average wage for Africans in the nine principal towns was Sh. 179 per month, and in Nairobi alone Sh. 189 per month. In the three principal sectors of employment throughout the Colony, their average wages were: Agriculture, Sh. 62 per month; Private Industry and Commerce, Sh. 153 per month; and Public Services, Sh. 170 per month.

The statutory minimum wages payable to unskilled labour in the nine main urban areas during 1960 averaged Sh. 121 per month for adult men and Sh. 83 for women and youths. The actual engagement rates for unskilled African labour in these areas, as calculated from returns submitted by employers, averaged Sh. 124 per month.

Urban minimum wage levels were reviewed by the Wages Advisory Board twice during the year, in relation to the Government's policy of progressively increasing minimum wages to a level sufficient for men, who had attained the age of 21, to support their families under urban conditions. As from 1st July, the "adult" basic wages were adjusted so as to be at least 37 per cent higher than the "youth"

minima, and the housing allowances for adult males were raised to reach the target of twice the level of the housing allowances payable to youths and women. These measures left the aggregate minimum remuneration for adult males about 17 per cent short of the target.

A later review of rents and variations in commodity prices disclosed that adjustments to the statutory minimum remuneration of these grounds alone were not warranted and, at the close of the year, the following minima were effective:—

AREA	MALE EMPLOYEES AGED 21 YEARS AND OVER		OTHER EMPLOYEES	
	Basic Minimum Wage (per month)	Minimum Housing Allowance (per month)	Basic Minimum Wage (per month)	Minimum Housing Allowance (per month)
	<i>Sh. cts.</i>	<i>Sh. cts.</i>	<i>Sh. cts.</i>	<i>Sh. cts.</i>
Eldoret ..	99 00	24 00	72 00	12 00
Kisumu ..	98 00	20 00	71 00	10 00
Kitale ..	95 00	25 00	69 00	12 50
Mombasa ..	96 00	30 00	70 00	15 00
Nairobi ..	102 00	26 00	74 00	13 00
Nakuru ..	96 00	24 00	70 00	12 00
Nanyuki ..	94 00	24 00	68 00	12 00
Nyeri ..	94 00	24 00	68 00	12 00
Thika ..	99 00	24 00	72 00	12 00

Only one of the five industrial Wages Councils reviewed minimum wages and conditions of employment during 1960. This resulted in the statutory minimum wages of the various occupations in the hotel and catering trades being increased by amounts ranging from approximately 5 per cent to approximately 14 per cent, according to occupation and area of employment. Two new Wages Councils, one for the building and construction industry and one for the laundry, cleaning and dyeing trades, were established towards the end of the year.

The Labour Advisory Board endorsed proposals to amend the Regulation of Wages and Conditions of Employment Ordinance, 1951, so as to provide special machinery for the statutory regulation of wages in agriculture. This was the culmination of talks between the Government and the various interested organizations, since the report of the Rural Wages Committee in 1956.

The wages of dockworkers in Mombasa were raised in July as the result of dispute conciliation proceedings, by amounts ranging from Sh. 9 to Sh. 13 per month; the starting rate for monthly contract labourers becoming Sh. 178 per month. Clerical workers in the docks received increases in wages of approximately 4 per cent as a result

of an arbitration award. There were wage increases, also, in numerous other industries and services following negotiation, conciliation or arbitration proceedings. The principal industries and services so affected were the tea industry, oil and petrol supply, building and construction, brewing, light engineering and local government. There was an increasing tendency to fix a "rate for the job" in industry, in preference to incremental scales.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The Industrial Training Ordinance, 1959 (No. 48 of 1959) which provided for the regulation of the training of apprentices and other persons in industry, came into force on 16th May, 1960. The Apprenticeship Board, which was advisory to the Labour Commissioner on the administration of the Ordinance, was established in April and its membership so constituted as to be representative of employers, workers and a wide range of craft trades. By the end of the year 378 contracts had been registered under the Ordinance, of which 124 were for apprenticeship and 254 for indentured learnership. As an adjunct, the Government operated a system of trade testing, mainly to assist those who had not had the advantage of formal training to acquire some status as artisans. A total of 2,204 such tests were carried out during the year.

The Government Technical and Trade Schools continued to provide full-time training courses for Africans in a wide variety of trades. At 31st December, 1960, a total of 1,051 students were receiving instruction at these schools.

The demand for all forms of supervisory training rose sharply in 1960. A total of 1,874 (1,356 in 1959) supervisors received this form of training. A further 23 persons (12 in 1959) qualified locally as "T.W.I. Trainers". An important feature of the "T.W.I." scheme was the continuance and extension of residential supervisory training courses for the tea and coffee industries, as well as for general agriculture, sisal and manufacturing industries. In all, eight of these courses, each of three weeks' duration, were held for a total of 138 supervisors.

During its first full year of operation within the Labour Department, the Aptitude Testing Unit continued to experience difficulty in recruiting suitable staff; five of the 16 posts remained vacant. Nevertheless, some useful work was undertaken in that a total of 2,709 persons were tested for a wide variety of occupations including clerks, police constables, aircraft fuelling supervisors, factory mechanical apprentices and overhead power line foremen.

HOURS OF WORK

In industry and the distributive trades the normal hours of work were between 45 and 50 per week. There was, however, an increasing trend towards the lower figure among manufacturing concerns. A

42½-hour week was usual in commercial offices. Government employees worked a 40-hour week.

There continued to be little uniformity in the hours of work of agricultural and plantation labour, although most employers appreciated the need to obtain a full day's work if wage levels were to rise. On many farms and estates a labourer finished his work at mid-day, and comparatively few agricultural workers regularly did more than six hours' work per day.

Although the six-day working week remained firmly established by custom throughout the Colony, a small proportion of employers adopted the five-day week.

Hours of work were not generally regulated by law, but were left to be settled by negotiation and collective bargaining. The payment of enhanced rates for overtime worked in excess of the normal hours was provided for in most contracts. In five industries covered by Wages Councils the normal working week was fixed by law, as also in shops affected by the shop hours legislation.

Under the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance, women and young persons could not work in any industrial undertaking before 6.30 a.m. or after 6.30 p.m., but certain exceptions were allowed and variation of these hours could also be authorized subject to prescribed conditions.

COST OF LIVING

The Nairobi cost-of-living index (excluding rent) measures the cost of maintaining a standard of living prevailing among European civil servants with a basic salary of less than £500 in 1947. A new survey in 1952 confirmed in general the previously existing weights. As indicated by the statistics given below the average weighted index of all groups showed little change during the year 1960.

THE NAIROBI COST-OF-LIVING INDEX (EXCLUDING RENT)

Base: August, 1939=100

DATE	Food, Drink and Tobacco	Clothing and Footwear	Household	Domestic Servants Wages	Transport	Pharmaceutical Products	Amusements	Papers and Periodicals	Miscellaneous	Average Weighted Index of all groups
1959—										
December ..	296	270	263	431	223	161	186	188	275	290
1960—										
February ..	296	272	262	431	222	161	186	188	274	290
June ..	295	272	262	431	223	161	186	188	274	290
October ..	296	272	264	437	220	161	186	188	273	290
December ..	296	272	263	447	222	161	186	188	273	292

The average retail prices of certain goods in Nairobi as at mid-December, 1960, are set out below:—

ARTICLE	Unit	Price
		<i>Sh. cts.</i>
Maize flour, Posho	1 lb.	0 30
Bread, White loaf	„	0 75
Butter	„	3 58
Coffee, J.G.	„	7 71
Tea, Brooke Bond Green Label	„	5 86
Sugar	„	0 59
Beef, Sirloin “Good Average Quality” Grade	„	2 76
Mutton, Leg, Grade “B”	„	2 82
Potatoes	„	0 19
Cabbage	„	0 28
Milk, delivered in sealed bottles	1 pt.	0 60
Eggs, 1st Grade	1 doz.	4 28
Beer—E.A., ex-bottle	1 bottle	1 78
Cigarettes, E.A. Clipper	Pkt. of 50	4 15
Khaki drill—Stockport	1 yd.	5 17
Dress Material—Tobralco	„	9 80
Handkerchiefs, Gents, Pyramid	1 doz.	45 00
Paraffin	4 gal. tin	13 87
Petrol	1 gal.	3 57

WORK OF THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT

The main functions of the Labour Department were to administer the Colony's labour laws and to provide various facilities and advice in relation to employment.

The Department's duties included the inspection of all undertakings where labour was employed; enforcement of statutory minimum wages; improvement of standards of housing, feeding and other welfare and health services; factory inspection, with special reference to safety and health hazards; control of farm workers' allotments and stock-grazing; the issue of licences to recruit labour and the general supervision of recruiting activities; attestation of contracts; repatriation of workers; control of the employment of women, young persons and children; advice to workers' and employers' organizations; the promotion of joint consultative machinery and collective bargaining; conciliation in trade disputes between individual workers and employers; recovery of workmen's compensation; registration of provident fund and superannuation schemes; trade testing of artisans; aptitude testing; the promotion and control of apprenticeship; Training Within Industry for Supervisors (T.W.I.); the operation of employment services; the maintenance of employment records and the production of employment statistics; the registration of persons of all races, and their fingerprint classification; the registration of domestic servants; and the carrying out of an annual labour census of domestic

servants. The annual census of the remainder of the labour force was carried out in co-operation with the Statistical Department of the East Africa High Commission.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Although 1960 was remarkable for the unprecedented number of trade disputes and stoppages of work which occurred, it was nevertheless a formative year in the field of industrial relations, in that employer organization matched trade union organization and there was a great deal of effective work in the sphere of voluntary collective bargaining.

There was notable development in employees' unions in the tea, coffee, sisal, sugar and general agricultural industries. Employers in these industries also improved their organization within their respective associations, so as to facilitate negotiations with those workers' unions.

During the year, ten new trade unions were registered under the Trade Unions Ordinance, 1952, six of which were employer organizations. The total number of registered trade unions at the end of the year was 61; 16 of these being employer unions and 45 employee unions. Of the employee unions, 13 catered for Europeans and Asians and five were composed of workers of all races.

Although the Kenya Trades Union Congress continued in existence as a breakaway from the Kenya Federation of Labour, it failed to add to its sole affiliate—the E.A. Federation of Building and Construction Workers' Union. The Kenya Federation of Labour thus remained the dominant organization, with 28 trade unions affiliated to it.

The majority of employer organizations were affiliated to the Federation of Kenya Employers.

There were in existence 104 joint consultative or negotiating bodies with written constitutions, and a number of *ad hoc* bodies, covering a total of some 210,000 workers. Negotiations for the establishment of estate consultative committees to cover employees in General Agriculture, the Sugar Plantation industry, and, to a lesser extent, the Sisal Plantation industry, had also made progress by the end of the year. In the Tea and Coffee Plantation industries, such committees had been established and were working fairly satisfactorily.

In addition to the foregoing arrangements, the terms of service of 21,000 other workers, most of them African, were in various measure affected by the recommendations of employer and worker representatives in the five statutory wages councils for particular industries.

The Joint Industrial Council for the Dock Industry functioned satisfactorily during the year. Four other Joint Industrial Councils were formed, namely in the General Engineering, Building, and Coffee Plantation industries, and in the Central Government Service (for manual and industrial employees).

The Labour Department conducted three residential courses on industrial relations. These courses, of four weeks' duration each, were attended by a total of 85 persons, the majority of whom were sponsored by trade unions.

LABOUR DISPUTES AND THEIR SETTLEMENT

The number of trade disputes resulting in stoppages of work during 1960 reached the unprecedented figure of 232; these involved a total of 72,545 workers and the loss of 757,860 man-days. More than half the disputes (122) occurred in agricultural undertakings, mainly coffee estates in Central Province. This large number of stoppages in agriculture was attributed, in part, to the advent of trade unionism in that field, but also to the fact that early in the year Emergency restrictions on the Kikuyu, Embu and Meru tribes were relaxed, with the result that greater numbers of unemployed persons found their way into the farming areas where, on failing to obtain employment, many of them turned to agitation, causing unrest among other farm workers.

The general state of labour unrest on coffee estates had assumed serious proportions by the middle of the year, when the coffee harvest was beginning, with the result that the threat to the country's economy was very real. However, the situation rapidly returned to normal after agreement on coffee-picking rates was reached between representatives of the Kenya Coffee Growers' Association and the Coffee Plantation Workers' Union, assisted by the Kenya Federation of Labour.

The largest strike yet experienced in a single industry in Kenya occurred in the tea plantation industry, where 35,134 workers were involved for between 16 and 19 days, and 348,558 man-days were lost. This strike was in support of a wage demand which the employers refused to concede and, for a considerable time, refused to refer to arbitration. However, in the event, the dispute was settled by an arbitration award.

Following a strike by employees of the Kenya Meat Commission, at Athi River, a Board of Inquiry was appointed in June, 1960, under the Trade Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Ordinance (Cap. 118). The terms of reference of the Board were to inquire into the causes and circumstances of the stoppage of work. The Board's findings were very critical of the Meat Commission as well as of the Distributive and Commercial Workers' Union. However, the report's recommendations eventually had some beneficial effects, among which was the recognition of this Union by the Meat Commission.

Three trade disputes were referred to arbitration during the year, one of these being the tea plantation industry dispute mentioned above in which the arbitrator awarded an increase in wages. The other two references to arbitration were in respect of disputes between Port clerical staff and the Landing and Shipping Company of East Africa, and Fire Brigade Staff and the Municipal Council of Mombasa. In the first, the arbitrator awarded an increase in wages, while in the second (which was concerned only with hours of work) the arbitrator awarded a reduction of the normal number of working hours per week.

Of the numerous instances of statutory intervention in trade disputes, for conciliation purposes, the most notable were the successful conciliations in disputes between the Dockworkers' Union and the Port Employers' Association; the Kenya Chemical Workers' Union and the Magadi Soda Company Limited; and the British Standard Portland Cement Company and the Kenya Chemical Workers' Union. The parties eventually reached agreement on increased wages in each case.

In the following table, the 1960 figures for stoppages of work are compared with those for the two previous years:—

Year	Number of Stoppages	Number of Workers Involved	Man-days Lost
1958 ..	96	21,395	59,096
1959 ..	67	42,214	431,973
1960 ..	232	72,545	757,860

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

Five new employment offices were opened during the year, bringing the total to 28. These offices were maintained by the Labour Department as a free service for employers and employees of all races. The Employment Bureau run by the East Africa Women's League catered for European and Asian women workseekers, and continued to receive an annual grant from Government. The special section of the Nairobi Labour Office, under a woman Labour Officer, catered also for African women workseekers. A new post of Officer-in-Charge, Employment Service, was created to strengthen the service with particular regard to vocational guidance, youth employment, maintenance of statistics of labour supply and demand and the collation and dissemination of employment market information.

Out of 73,871 (82,122 in 1959) Africans who applied for employment, in relation to 27,837 notified vacancies, only 22,006 were placed.

Applications by Asian workseekers at employment offices numbered 2,500 (2,631 in 1959), but vacancies notified were only 500, and placings in employment 462.

Vacancies notified for Europeans decreased to a total of 326 (421 in 1959), and the number of applicants fell by 296, to 592. The number of persons placed was 141.

There was little change in the volume of business at the East Africa Women's League bureau; 1,385 vacancies were notified; of 1,608 applicants a total of 711 were placed.

The general picture for the year was that there were 78,571 (87,520 in 1959) workseekers of all races who applied to employment offices; the number of vacancies notified was 30,048 (50,449 in 1959); and the number of applicants placed was 23,320 as against 41,708 in 1959. Relatively few of the jobs available in the Colony were filled through the employment offices; the excess of 55,251 applications for work over the number of placings effected was indicative of an unemployment problem which gave cause for concern.

The unemployment problem was the subject of a survey begun in February with the following terms of reference: "To investigate and report on the extent of unemployment and under-employment in Kenya; where they occur; why they occur; and the factors likely to influence their incidence in the future." The officer appointed to carry out the Survey submitted his report in August.

FACTORY INSPECTION

The total number of premises registered under the Factories Ordinance at 31st December, 1960, was 5,120—98 fewer than the 1959 figure. This reduction was, in some measure, a reflection of the activities of the Assistant Inspector of Factories, who was appointed early in the year and who, working amongst the smaller premises, discovered that many factories on the register had, in fact, been closed for several years. However, the trade recession undoubtedly forced a number of small, marginal undertakings out of business. The table below shows the classification of the registered factories, by major industrial groups.

Such development as did take place continued to be mainly based upon local agriculture. The most important of the new undertakings to start production was the Kenya Planters' Co-operative Union coffee mills in Nairobi, said to be the most up to date and efficient in the world. In the pyrethrum industry, construction began on an extension to a large extracts factory. Expansion in the sugar cane industry was marked by the opening of a distillery and three new jaggery factories of modern design. The tea industry planned development which would support six new factories.

The field staff during most of the year comprised only two Inspectors and the Assistant Inspector and the number of inspections

consequently declined, the total being 666 less than in 1959. During the year, a total of 1,668 factory inspections were carried out, and Inspectors made 245 visits to factories for purposes other than inspections. In addition, 42 visits were made to premises (other than factories) in which steam-boilers or hoists and lifts are used.

A total of 1,386 factory accidents (10 fatal) were reported; of these, 143 were investigated. Power-driven machinery accounted for 27 per cent of all accidents, and 25 per cent resulted from the handling of goods or articles.

Prosecutions against occupiers for offences under the Factories Ordinance and its subsidiary legislation totalled 33 counts.

FACTORIES REGISTERED UNDER THE FACTORIES ORDINANCE, 1950
Distribution by Major Industrial Groups: 31st December, 1960

INDUSTRIAL GROUP	Factories with Mechanical Power	Factories without Mechanical Power	TOTAL
Agriculture and Livestock Production	469	27	496
Food Manufacturing Industries, except Beverage Industries	399	50	449
Beverage Industries	43	9	52
Tobacco Manufacture	3	2	5
Manufacture of Textiles	14	3	17
Manufacture of Footwear, Other Wearing Apparel, and Made-up Textile Goods	154	1,489	1,643
Manufactures of Wood and Cork, except Manufacture of Furniture	394	84	478
Manufacture of Furniture and Fixtures	174	61	235
Manufacture of Paper and Paper Products	8	—	8
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	75	1	76
Manufacture of Leather and Leather Products, except Footwear	8	4	12
Manufacture of Rubber Products	18	2	20
Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical Products	72	25	97
Manufacture of Non-Metallic Mineral Products, except Products of Petroleum	61	14	75
Basic Metal Industries	1	—	1
Manufacture of Metal Products, except Machinery and Transport Equipment	107	53	160
Manufacture of Machinery, except Electrical Machinery	191	12	203
Manufacture of Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies	57	15	72
Manufacture of Transport Equipment	453	211	664
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	81	95	176
Electricity, Gas and Steam	29	—	29
Water and Sanitary Services	59	2	61
Personal Services	39	52	91
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	2,909	2,211	5,120

NOTE.—Factories engaged in repair work are classified in the manufacturing group according to the type of product repaired.

IMMIGRATION AND PASSPORT CONTROL

The Immigration Department issued 22,103 passports, as compared with 12,275 in 1959. In addition 10,696 residents' certificates were issued as against 5,829 in 1959.

A total of 73,075 persons arrived in the Colony, as against 81,898 in 1959. Out of this number those who, together with their dependants could be classed as permanent or semi-permanent immigrants were:—

				<i>Europeans</i>		<i>Asians</i>
1960	..	..	..	2,167	..	2,572
1959	..	..	..	3,058	..	3,820

The balance of 68,336 included residents returning to the Colony after short absences, visitors and transit passengers.

CHAPTER 3—FINANCE AND TAXATION

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

The Colony's financial year runs from 1st July to 30th June.

Schedules of revenue and expenditure under the main Heads for 1958/59 and 1959/60 are set out in Appendices 1 and 2. A statement of the total revenue and expenditure for the ten-year period (9½ years) ending 30th June, 1960, is at Appendix 3.

The following statements give a comparison of the revenue and expenditure for 1958/59 and 1959/60. Expenditure is shown in two parts: the first relates to ordinary expenditure and the second to expenditure incurred from the Development Fund.

NET REVENUE

				1958/59	1959/60
				£	£
Tax Revenue	..	..	..	28,832,496	28,893,481
Assistance from U.K. Government	..			1,500,000	1,600,000
All other revenue	..	..	..	3,135,554	2,503,533
				<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	..			£33,468,050	£32,997,014
				<hr/>	<hr/>

NET EXPENDITURE

				£	£
Departmental Expenditure	..	..		29,476,915	28,960,859
Contribution to Emergency Fund	..			1,660,000	1,600,000
Contribution to High Commission Services	..	..	..	1,622,939	1,109,974
				<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	..			£32,759,854	£31,670,833
				<hr/>	<hr/>

DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

	1958/59	1959/60
	£	£
<i>Projects under:</i>		
Chief Secretary	312,783	463,096
Minister for Finance and Development ..	279,418	306,811
Minister for Defence	355,230	470,996
Minister for Education	533,917	810,289
Minister for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Water Resources	2,510,113	2,953,608
Minister for Commerce, Industry and Com- munications	940,857	1,238,221
Minister for Health and Social Affairs ..	181,585	294,237
Minister for Labour and Housing	924,761	951,743
Minister for Local Government and Lands ..	193,560	1,165,427
Minister for Tourism, Forests and Wild Life	91,281	200,906
Minister for Works	762,103	979,403
	<u>£ 7,085,608</u>	<u>9,834,737</u>

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1960-63

The Kenya Government has a well-established planning technique for the Public Sector covering three-year periods. The 1960-63 development programme, which was launched in July, 1960, is the third such plan to be undertaken. Compared with gross expenditure of £24.66 millions in the 1957-60 period, the 1960-63 programme envisages gross expenditure of £39.24 millions. It is expected that the total will be further increased as a result of additional finance being made available, particularly for land reform schemes. The following figures compare gross expenditure on some of the principal development activities in the two periods:—

	1957-60	1960-63
	£ m.	£ m.
Agriculture	9.92	20.38
Roads and Aerodromes	3.54	3.93
Education	2.03	3.00
Housing	2.22	1.85
Local Government	1.14	2.75
Other	5.81	7.33
	<u>24.66</u>	<u>39.24</u>

The rapid expansion of the economy demands the expenditure of capital on public account, far in excess of the amounts that can be provided at the present time out of local savings. In the 1957-60 development programme, 37 per cent of the money to finance it came from abroad and 63 per cent from local sources. The great

increase in the size of the 1960-63 development programme, together with a more difficult political environment, has led to a much greater reliance on public development finance from abroad. In the current planning period it is expected to raise 76 per cent of the required finance from overseas (largely from the United Kingdom Government) and 24 per cent from local sources.

			1957-60		1960-63	
			£ m.	%	£ m.	%
Local	..	..	15.64	63	9.24	24
Foreign	..	..	9.02	37	30.00	76

STATEMENT OF FUNDED DEBT OF COLONY AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1960

PERIOD	Amount of Issue	Rate of Interest	Price of Issue	Redeemable
	£	Per cent	Per cent	
1930 ..	3,400,000*	4½	98½	1961-71
1933 ..	305,600	3½	98½	1957-67
1936 ..	375,000	3	100	1956-61
1945 ..	600,000	3	100	1970-75
1946† ..	1,820,000	2¾	99	1971-76
1948† ..	3,710,000	2½	99	1965-70
1951 ..	6,070,000	3½	100	1973-78
1952 ..	6,115,000	4½	99½	1971-78
1953 ..	6,510,000‡	4½	100	1971-78
1954 ..	2,925,000	4	100	1960-61
1955 ..	2,500,000	5	99	1970-72
1956 ..	4,225,000	5	96	1978-82
1957 ..	2,500,000	5½	98½	1976-80
1957 ..	1,250,000	6½	97	1972-74
1958 ..	1,000,000	6	100	1963-65
1958 ..	2,750,000	6¼	100	1969-71
1959 ..	600,000	5½	92¼	1976-80
1959 ..	400,000	5½	92¾	1976-80
1959 ..	500,000	6¼	100	1969-71
1960 ..	1,300,000	6	96¾	1980-83
	£ 48,855,600			

* Partly to account of E.A.R. & H. Administration.

† Conversion Loan to account of E.A.R. & H. Administration.

‡ This issue was made as an extension of the 1952 Loan.

Sinking Fund contributions are at the rate of 1 per cent. The Sinking Fund contribution in respect of the £600,000 loan is at 2 per cent. There is no provision for a sinking fund in respect of the 1954 loan.

Allocation of Public Debt and Annual Charges

The figures showing the position will be found in Appendix 4.

STAMP DUTIES

The revenue from stamp duties collected by the Department of Lands during the financial year 1959/60 was £662,463, as compared with £580,470 for the year 1958/59.

The principal sources of duty were:—

	1959/60	1958/59
	£	£
Transfers of land	208,238	153,748
Cheques	131,418	119,675
Revenue stamps	91,031	92,274
Bills of exchange and promissory notes ..	84,618	73,868
Mortgages and debentures	48,969	36,712
Company share capital	33,049	35,716
Share transfers	29,841	27,525
Grants and leases	8,944	14,109
Agreements	5,857	9,921
Insurance policies	11,095	8,847

PERSONAL TAX

The Personal Tax Ordinance, 1957, came into operation on 1st January, 1958, replacing the African Poll Tax Ordinance, the Personal Tax Ordinance, 1940, the Poll Tax (Northern Frontier District) Ordinance and the African Poll Tax (Urban Areas) Ordinance. It was amended in 1959.

The Ordinance requires all persons over 18, other than students and married women living with their husbands, to pay an annual graduated tax based upon their incomes at the following rates:—

	<i>Tax</i> <i>Sh. cts.</i>
(a) On chargeable incomes which do not exceed £120 per annum	20 00
(b) On chargeable incomes not exceeding £120 £120 but not exceeding £160 per annum ..	45 00
(c) On chargeable incomes exceeding £160 but not exceeding £200 per annum	100 00
(d) On chargeable incomes exceeding £200 per annum	150 00

The Special Tax (Temporary Provisions) Ordinance, 1953, which imposed a special tax of Sh. 25 (subsequently reduced to Sh. 15) on all adult males of the Kikuyu, Embu and Meru tribes resident in Scheduled Areas was repealed in 1959. This tax was imposed in connexion with the Emergency.

The total amount collected in Personal Tax during 1960 was £1,889,142, as compared with £2,092,973 in 1959.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

Customs and excise duties are collected on an East African basis on behalf of the Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika by the East African Customs and Excise Department of the East Africa High Commission. This department works under the authority of the East African Customs Management Act and the East African Excise Management Act, and the rates of customs and excise duty are fixed for Kenya by the Customs Tariff Ordinance, 1958, and the Excise Tariff Ordinance, 1954. The other two territories impose identical tariffs in similar Ordinances.

On 28th April, 1960, certain amendments to the Customs Tariff Ordinances came into operation. These amendments had the effect of producing additional revenue, maintaining or increasing the protection afforded to certain local industries and revising the wording of a number of items to remove anomalies. The principal new duty imposed was in respect of light Diesel oil for internal combustion engines which had hitherto been free of duty. In order to protect local industries, increases in the duty rates of certain items came into effect. These items included tomato puree, certain types of footwear, yarn, upper leather for footwear and crown corks. In addition, provision was made for the duty free admission of waste and scrap metal in order to assist local industries in processing such material. Certain materials used in the printing trade were exempted from duty. Special provision was made for the duty free admission of visual aids for educational and training purposes, film strips of a scientific, educational or religious nature and printed work, books and question books for educational purpose.

In the interests of the tourist industry, exemption from duty was granted to cameras, unexposed photographic films and plates, binoculars and telescopes and also arms and ammunition.

Tariff Item No. 144 was revised to make more specific provision for and introduce concessions in respect of baggage imported by passengers. The revised item allows persons who are taking up residence in the territories to import, free of duty, their personal and household effects of any kind which have been in their personal or household use in their former place of residence and, in addition, one motor vehicle which has been owned and used outside the territories for at least 12 months between the date on which it was delivered to the passenger outside the territories and the date of his arrival in the territories. Tourists and persons visiting the territories for not more than six months are permitted to import, free of duty, all their non-consumable goods and consumable provisions (other than potable spirits) consistent with their visit. Returning residents are permitted

to import free of duty musical instruments which have been in their personal use, in addition to other articles hitherto granted free admission.

Also effective from 28th April, 1960, amendments to the Excise Tariff Ordinances came into operation by the imposition of an excise duty on still and sparkling wines in anticipation of the establishment of a wine industry in the East African Territories and also with the object of bringing the local manufacture of wine under control in accordance with the provisions of the East African Excise Management Act, 1952.

Certain amendments to the territorial Excise Tariff Ordinances were brought into operation on 1st October, 1960, the effects of which were to impose an excise duty at the rate of Sh. 120 per proof gallon on locally-manufactured spirit and to provide at the same time for the remission of duty in the case of spirits delivered by a distiller to approved persons for approved purposes, including denaturing, and the use of rectified or denatured spirits in industry and manufacture or for medical, scientific or educational purposes. The control of manufacture and supply of spirits by a distiller or denaturer has been vested in this Department by the coming into operation on 1st October, 1960, of the East African Excise Management (Amendment) Act, 1959, and the East African Excise (Spirits) Regulations, 1960.

INCOME TAX

General

Income tax is charged on the income of any person resident in the Territories (i.e. Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda) accruing in, derived from, or received in East Africa. It is also charged on the income of non-residents accruing in or derived from the Territories.

The tax is based on the income of the calendar year (or accounts year) after deduction of expenses wholly and exclusively incurred in production of the income. In addition individuals obtain relief for personal allowances, details of which are given below.

Deductions

In addition to expenses allowed as being incurred in the production of the income, various other types of expenditure, specified in the Act, may be deducted. Chief of these are the deductions allowed for various classes of capital expenditure incurred for the purpose of a trade or business.

These classes, and the methods of giving relief are—

- (a) certain buildings and structures (mainly industrial buildings):
an optional initial deduction of 10 per cent and an annual deduction, generally of 2 per cent;

- (b) plant and machinery: an optional initial deduction of 20 per cent and wear and tear depending on the life of the machinery;
- (c) mining expenditure: an initial deduction of 40 per cent and the balance equally over the next six years; over a shorter period if the life of the mine is likely to be less than seven years;
- (d) farm works: 20 per cent in the first year, 10 per cent in each of the next eight years; clearing and planting permanent crops: an option to have the allowance when the expenditure is incurred, or to spread it over the life of the crop;
- (e) scientific research: equally over five years.

Save in the case of farm work, balancing adjustments are made when the assets are sold.

Personal Allowances

The following allowances may be granted to resident individuals. Allowances, subject to certain conditions, are also available to certain classes of non-resident individuals.

- (a) Single allowance—£225. Where, however, the individual is also entitled to a child allowance, the allowance is £450.
- (b) Marriage allowance—£500. Where, however, the individual's total income exceeds £500, the allowance is increased by one-fifth of the excess, subject to a maximum allowance of £700.
- (c) Child allowance—£120 for the first child and £60 for each of the next three children maintained. Where, however, the child's income exceeds £75 per year no allowance is due.
- (d) Education allowance—up to a maximum of £125 for each child or £175 for a child over 18 receiving higher education: the allowance varies according to the tuition and boarding fees paid for each child.
- (e) Dependant allowance—£60 or the amount actually spent on maintenance, whichever is the less. Where, however, the dependant's income exceeds £150 per annum no allowance may be granted.
- (f) Insurance allowance—relief is given for Life Assurance premiums and contributions to an approved pension scheme, subject to certain restrictions and conditions. In general, the first £200 is relieved at not more than Sh. 5 in the £, and any balance at not more than Sh. 2/50.
- (g) Old-age allowance—is available to—
 - (i) men over 65;
 - (ii) women over 60.

The amount of the allowance is £250, reducing by £1 for every £2 by which the claimant's total income exceeds the following amounts:—

	£
(i) Single persons	1,000
(ii) Single persons entitled to a child allowance	1,250
(iii) Married couples not entitled to a child allowance	1,250
(iv) Married couples entitled to a child allowance	1,500

Rates of Tax for Resident Individuals

The tax on the chargeable income of an individual resident in East Africa is:—

On the first	£400	at Sh.	2	in the £.
On the next	£400	at Sh.	3	in the £.
On the next	£400	at Sh.	4	in the £.
On the next	£400	at Sh.	5	in the £.
On the next	£400	at Sh.	6	in the £.
On the next	£500	at Sh.	7	in the £.
On the next	£500	at Sh.	8	in the £.
On the next	£1,000	at Sh.	9	in the £.
On the next	£1,000	at Sh.	10	in the £.
On the next	£1,000	at Sh.	11	in the £.
On the next	£1,000	at Sh.	12	in the £.
On the next	£1,000	at Sh.	13	in the £.
On the next	£1,000	at Sh.	14	in the £.
On every £	over £9,000	at Sh.	15	in the £.

Rates of Tax for Non-resident Individuals

The tax on the chargeable income of any non-resident individual is—

- (a) Sh. 2 in the £ on the first £800;
- (b) when the chargeable income exceeds £800 the rates of tax are as set out above for chargeable income in excess of £800.

Rates of Tax for all Persons (e.g. Companies, Trusts, etc.) Other Than Individuals

Tax is charged at Sh. 5/50 in the £ of total income (Sh. 5 in the case of life insurance profits).

The East African Income Tax (Management) Act, 1958, became law on 30th December, 1958, replacing the 1952 Management Act and incorporating many of the recommendations of the Coates Commission of Inquiry on Income Tax.

One of the major changes was the introduction of an undistributed income tax. The previous law provided for the assessment of 60 per cent of a "private" company's profits on the shareholders; this was replaced by an assessment of a proportion of the undistributed profits of such a company at a flat rate. Another change was the introduction of deduction for premiums on approved annuity contracts for self-employed persons, and more generous treatment of retirement benefits generally.

Further Information

Copies of the East African Income Tax (Management) Act, 1958, and of the Territorial Income Tax (Rates and Allowances) Ordinances may be purchased from the Government Printers of the respective Territories, and from the East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2, while information can also be obtained from the Overseas Territories Income Tax Office, 26 Grosvenor Gardens, Victoria, London, S.W.1.

ESTATE DUTY

Although the levying of estate duty was abolished in 1959 in respect of deaths occurring on or after 29th April, 1959, there were still several estates of persons dying prior to that date which had not been assessed for duty.

During the year 143 such estates were submitted for assessment. In 33 estates duty to the value of £32,802 was assessed and in the remaining 110 estates, each of which had a gross value of £5,000 or less, no duty was payable.

Duty on 164 estates was reassessed and additional duty of £13,974 was subsequently payable. After deduction of refunds of duty allowed under the Ordinance, the net duty payable for the year is £10,398.

CHAPTER 4—CURRENCY AND BANKING

CURRENCY

The standard coin is the East African shilling (silver and cupro-nickel) with subsidiary coinage of 50 cents (silver and cupro-nickel), 10 cents, 5 cents and 1 cent (bronze). 100 cents equal one shilling. Notes are issued in denominations of Sh. 10,000, Sh. 1,000, Sh. 200, Sh. 100, Sh. 20, Sh. 10, Sh. 5 and Sh. 1. A new issue of Sh. 100, Sh. 20, Sh. 10 and Sh. 5 was put into circulation on 15th September, 1958, 16th March, 1959, 15th September, 1959, and 15th March, 1960, respectively.

Most accounts are kept in shillings, though the Government converts into sterling at E.A. Sh. 20 to the pound sterling. Paper currency and shilling coins are legal tender to any amount, 50-cent coins up to Sh. 20, and 10-cent, 5-cent and 1 cent coins up to Sh. 1.

The currency is controlled by the East African Currency Board, London, whose headquarters are in Nairobi.

To maintain the sterling exchange value of East African currency local coin or notes may be tendered at the currency offices in East Africa in exchange for telegraphic transfers on London. The premium charged on such transfers was 1 per cent up to 14th June, 1942, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent from 15th June, 1942, to 31st March, 1946, and $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent from 1st April, 1946.

*Coin and Notes in Circulation as at 31st December, 1960,
as Compared with 31st December, 1959*

Notes:

				1959	1960
<i>Sh.</i>				£	£
10,000	..	..		1,549,500	2,017,500
1,000	..	..		32,350	28,250
200	..	..		140	140
100	..	..		2,390,470	1,163,840
20	..	..		4,487,642	1,941,465
10	..	..		3,753,509	959,344
5	..	..		5,052,079	849,017
1	..	..		10,365	10,329
New Issue:					
100	..	..		20,787,975	22,355,320
20	..	..		14,037,892	15,986,380
10	..	..		4,327,814	7,085,413
5	..	..		—	4,355,122
				<hr/>	<hr/>
				£56,429,736	£56,752,120
Coin	..	..	..	10,359,209	9,599,264
				<hr/>	<hr/>
				£66,788,945	£66,351,384
				<hr/>	<hr/>

The above figures include Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Somalia and Aden.

BANKING

The following Banking institutions are established in Kenya:—

- (a) National and Grindlays Bank Limited (paid capital £3,421,875) with branches at Mombasa (2), Nairobi (4), Kiambu, Githunguri, Kiganjo, Marige (sub-branches to Nairobi), Thika Fort Hall, Embu, Nakuru, Kisumu, Kericho, Eldoret, Nyeri, Meru, Naivasha (sub-branch to Nakuru), Kakamega (sub-branch to Kisumu), Sotik and Bomet (sub-branch to Kericho), Kangundo (sub-branch to Thika), Nandi Hills (sub-branch to Eldoret), Karatina, Othaya, Mukuruweini (sub-branch to Nyeri), Kangema (sub-branch to Fort Hall), Karaa Market, Nkubu (sub-branch to Meru), Kerugoya, Chuka, Kianyagga (sub-branch to Embu).

- (b) The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited (paid capital £11,000,000) with branches at Mombasa (2), Nairobi (4), Bungoma (sub-branch to Kisumu), Eldoret, Embu (sub-branch to Thika), Kakamega (agency to Kisumu), Karatina (agency to Nyeri), Kericho, Kiambu, Light Industrial Area, Ngong Road, Ruiru and Westlands (agencies to Nairobi), Kisii, Kisumu, Kitale, Machakos, Makupa Road (agency to Mombasa), Meru (sub-branch to Nanyuki), Molo (sub-branch to Nakuru), Nakuru, Nanyuki, Nyeri, Sotik (agency to Kericho), Thika.
- (c) Barclays Bank D.C.O. (paid capital £12,932,250) with branches at Mombasa (3), Port and Malindi (agency to Fort Jesus, Mombasa), Nairobi (5), Airport and Limuru (agency to Stewart Street, Nairobi), Karatina and Dagoretti Corner (agency to Queensway, Nairobi), River Road (agency to Government Road, Nairobi), Kisumu, Bondo, Kakamega, Maseno, Mbale Market, Miwani, Ndere (agencies to Kisumu), Bungoma, Broderick Falls, Chwele Market, Kimilili, Sirisia (agencies to Bungoma), Eldoret, Nandi Hills, Kapsabet (agencies to Eldoret), Embu (sub-branch to Thika), Mwea Tebere, Kerugoya, Kianyaga (agency to Embu sub-branch), Fort Hall, Kangema, Kigumu, Maragua (agencies to Fort Hall), Thika, Gatundu, Kandara (agencies to Thika), Gilgil, Naivasha (agency to Nakuru West), Kisii, Homa Bay, Karoka, Kebirigo (agencies to Kisii), Nanyuki, Isiolo (agency to Nanyuki), Meru, Kabeche, Maua, Nkubu (agencies to Meru), Nyeri, Karatina (agencies to Nyeri), Kericho, Rorit, Silibwet, Sotik (agencies to Kericho), Kitale, Molo, Nakuru (2), Thomson's Falls, Ol Kalou (agency to Thomson's Falls).
- (d) Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij N.V. (paid capital £7,000,000) with branches at Nairobi and Mombasa.
- (e) The Bank of India Limited (paid capital £2,250,000) with branches in Nairobi and Mombasa.
- (f) The Bank of Baroda Limited (paid capital £1,125,000) with branches at Nairobi, Mombasa (2) and Kisumu.
- (g) Habib Bank (Overseas) Limited, Mombasa (paid capital £150,000).
- (h) The Ottoman Bank (paid capital £5,000,000) (for East Africa £300,000) with branches at Nairobi and Mombasa.
- (i) The Lombard Banking Kenya Limited (paid capital £150,000) with branches in Nairobi and Mombasa.
- (j) The Land and Agricultural Bank of Kenya, Head Office, Nairobi (permanent capital, provided by Government of Kenya £2,625,000). The Bank provides advances to farms on first mortgage of agricultural land over the Land Bank Ordinance (Cap. 181).

The relevant legislation that governs banking in the Colony is the Banking Ordinance, 1956, which replaced the Bank Ordinance, Cap. 282, of the Laws of Kenya, enacted in 1910 and section 339 of the Companies Ordinance, Cap. 288, which relates to banking companies only.

CHAPTER 5—COMMERCE

GENERAL

The statistics which have been provided at Appendix 6 to this Report take the form of the Abridged Annual Trade Statistics for Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika for the year 1960, published by the Commissioner of Customs and Excise.

Except for goods from a short list of countries which includes the Sino-Soviet *bloc* and Japan, more than 90 per cent of Kenya's imports were covered by the Open General Licence. Within the framework of a commercial treaty between the United Kingdom and Japan, goods from Japan, although still subject to specific licence, were in the main licensed freely. Imports from the Sino-Soviet *bloc* remained subject to import control as in previous years on the basis of past performance. In addition to traditional imports from these areas, further licences were granted to meet special needs.

Compared with 1959, the value of direct imports from overseas rose by 14.12 per cent, whilst net imports increased by 13.89 per cent. Imports from the United Kingdom accounted for 34 per cent of the total imports and, compared with 1959, increased by 3.8 per cent to £30.7 million. Imports from the rest of the sterling area fell by 9.5 per cent to £13 million. Imports from the Bahrein Islands fell by just over £1 million to £1.6 million, and imports from South Africa increased slightly to just over £4 million. Imports from India fell slightly to £3.4 million.

Imports from Japan at £8.9 million were more than double the 1959 value, and this country is now the second principal country of origin. Imports from Iran (Persia), Western Germany, the U.S.A., France, Italy, the Netherlands and Belgium also showed substantial increases.

The principal imports were made up of industrial and commercial machinery other than electric, iron and steel, fuel oils, cotton and rayon piece goods, base metals, transport equipment, paper and paper board manufactures and motor spirits.

Kenya's domestic exports rose by 5.65 per cent from £33.3 million in 1959 to £35.2 million in 1960. Exports to the United Kingdom were, at £8.8 million, 9.42 per cent higher than in 1959. Exports to Western Germany fell by 18.82 per cent to £6.5 million. Increases to the U.S.A., Italy, Japan and South Africa were recorded.

The main items exported in order of significance were coffee, sisal, tea, pyrethrum extracts, meat and meat preparations, hides and skins, soda ash, pyrethrum (flowers), raw cotton, butter and wattle bark extract.

LONDON OFFICE

Office of the Kenya Agent in Great Britain

Arrangements were completed during the year to reform the London Office and appoint an Agent. As a result, the Kenya Office in London assumed its new responsibilities as from the end of 1960. The Office is used by Ministers' delegations and by Members of the Legislative Council when visiting London, and is responsible also for official public relations in the United Kingdom. Its services have also been used by the general public.

One of the activities of the Office was to make arrangements and provide services for the Kenya delegations during the Kenya Constitutional Conference at Lancaster House in January and February, 1960.

In future the Kenya Office will represent the territory's Ministries in Great Britain.

REGISTRATION OF NEW COMPANIES

During the year 300 new companies were incorporated, reflecting an increase of 30 over the previous year. The nominal capital of these new companies, together with increases in nominal capital of existing companies, was £8,157,196, compared with £14,057,414 in the previous year.

The volume of borrowing by limited companies under mortgages or charges which require to be registered with the Registrar of Companies showed a marked decrease of £5,057,830, compared with the previous year's figure of £13,345,865. At 31st December, 1960, the total amount outstanding on secured borrowing was £8,288,035. These figures do not include borrowing on current account, in respect of which no details are available.

The number of registrations under the Registration of Business Names Ordinance by individuals and partnerships remained steady with 1,222 new businesses registered, compared with 1,225 in 1959. During the period, however, there were 196 businesses removed from the register.

CHAPTER 6—USE OF RESOURCES AND PRODUCTION

LAND USE AND TENURE

In implementation of the Government's declared policy of progressive abolition of racial and tribal land barriers and to ensure that the basis of tenure and management of agricultural land be similar throughout Kenya, as outlined in Sessional Paper No. 10 of 1958/59, as amended by Sessional Paper No. 6 of 1959/60, the main provisions of the Kenya (Land) Order in Council, 1960, were brought into force on 7th December, 1960.

The principal amendments to the proposals as originally set out in Sessional Paper No. 10 of 1958/59 "Land Tenure and Control Outside the Native Lands" were a change in the financial basis of conversion to freehold tenure, an extension of the period of option to convert, the abandonment of the powers of the Governor in Council to resume land for certain public purposes, revised terms for new grants of agricultural land and provision for subdivisional control of freehold land.

The principal provisions of the Kenya (Land) Order in Council are—

- (a) establishment of a Central Land Advisory Board to advise the Governor at his request on appeals to him under regulations made under the Order, and to advise the Governor on land policy generally in Kenya. The composition of the Board will be the Minister responsible for land, Chairman; the Commissioner of Lands, Deputy Chairman; eight Africans, five Asians, one Arab and six Europeans;
- (b) the declaration of all land in Kenya to be either Crown land or private land or Trust land, and the vesting in the Governor in trust for Her Majesty and subject to the provisions of any law for the time being in force in Kenya, all rights of Her Majesty in relation to Crown land;
- (c) the reiteration that Native lands, now known as Special Areas, are subject at all times to such rights in respect of land as are or may be enjoyed by tribes, groups, families or individuals under existing Native law and custom;
- (d) the establishment of a Trust Land Board in which all Trust land is vested; in addition to its advisory powers to the Governor and its statutory powers under the Trust Land Ordinance, the Crown Lands Ordinance or any other law for the time being in force in Kenya, one of its functions is to protect the interests of the inhabitants of the Special Areas, Special Reserves, Temporary Special Reserves and the Special Leasehold Areas, the Special Settlement Areas and any communal reserve;
- (e) to empower the Governor, in his discretion, to make regulations for conversion of leasehold tenure into freehold, for governing generally the development and use of land, subdivision and control of transactions in land;
- (f) to invalidate racial restrictions in any form of covenant or condition in title that may have been imposed after 13th October, 1959, except in certain areas affected by building schemes;
- (g) to revoke the Kenya (Native Areas) Order in Council, 1939, The Kenya (Highlands) Order in Council.

Legislation

Other land legislation in force includes:—

The Crown Lands Ordinance

Crown grants under this Ordinance are now made on the following terms:—

- (i) *Agricultural Land*.—For an initial term corresponding with the period allowed for the stipulated development and then on a grant of freehold on completion of the stipulated development and on payment of the unimproved value of the land at the date of the commencement of the term either in one sum before the issue of the grant of freehold or by 20 equated yearly instalments of capital and interest at $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in advance with the right for the grantee to pay the balance of capital outstanding with interest to the date of payment. Grants for 999 years or lesser periods can now only be made where the land is specifically granted for addition to an adjoining farm held on similar tenure.
- (ii) *Township Plots*.—
 - (a) For any term not exceeding 99 years for business, industrial or residential purposes.
 - (b) *Special Purposes*.—For terms not exceeding 99 years normally for any purpose other than agriculture.
 - (c) *Temporary Occupation Licences*.—For either—special purposes, e.g. grazing, quarrying, etc., or temporary purposes or residence.
- (iii) *The Land Titles Ordinance*.—This Ordinance has been applied only to certain prescribed areas within the coastal strip which include the islands of Mombasa, Lamu, the Lamu Archipelago outside Lamu Island, and the Sultanate of Witu, and provides for the certification and registration of titles or interest in immoveable property within these prescribed areas. All land within the areas the titles of which have not been certified in favour of a private owner or the titles to which are not awaiting adjudication is deemed to be Crown land.
- (iv) *The Trust Land Ordinance* (formerly the Native Lands Trust Ordinance).

This defines the areas of the native land units for occupation by Africans. Provision is made for the grant of—

- (1) leases up to 33 years and with the consent of the Secretary of State for periods up to 99 years; and
- (2) mining leases up to 21 years.

(v) *Land Registration (Special Areas) Ordinance, 1959.*

(vi) *The Registration of Titles Ordinance.*—The underlying principle of the system of registration provided by this Ordinance is indefeasibility of title. Since the enactment of the Ordinance all grants of land and land transactions, elsewhere than in the special areas, are made subject to its provisions.

ANALYSIS OF AREAS—KENYA COLONY UP TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1960—
STATEMENT OF AREAS

<i>Special Areas (Trust Land)</i>	<i>Sq. miles</i>	<i>Sq. miles</i>
Trust Land (Trust Land Ordinance) .. .. .	..	48,597
The above figure includes the following areas:—		
(i) Forest reserves	950	
(ii) Townships and trading centres	58	
(iii) Agricultural, veterinary, outspans, railway and other Government reserves	15	
(iv) Alienated land	37	
(v) Open water	86	
<i>Special Reserves (Crown Land)</i>		
Special Reserves (Crown Lands Ordinance)		1,165
Temporary Special Reserves (Crown Lands Ordinance)		494
Special Leasehold Areas (Crown Lands Ordinance) ..		1,012
Communal Reserves and Special Settlement Areas (Crown Lands Ordinance)		222
<i>Non-special Areas (Crown Land)</i>		
Forest Reserves		5,086
Municipalities, Townships and Trading Centres ..		562
Agricultural, Veterinary, Outspans, Railways and other Government Reserves		408
Alienated Crown Land		11,860
Royal National Parks		8,516
<i>Unalienated Crown Land Part of which is Suitable for Alienation</i>		
(i) Within Non-special Area		328
(ii) All other areas excluding the Northern Frontier and Turkana (but includes Swamps, Riparian and National Reserves)		17,665
Northern Frontier and Turkana		120,741
Crown land earmarked for Africans		913
Open water (Non-special Areas)		5,085
Private land		2,306
Total Area of Kenya Colony ..		224,960

METHOD OF CROWN RENT ASSESSMENT

Leases

(a) *Agricultural Land*.—Amendments to the Crown Lands Ordinance which came into operation on 1st January, 1961, abolished the methods of payment of stand premium; the annual rent to be reserved in the initial grant is one per cent of the unimproved value of the land at the commencement of the term. The initial term of the grant which is equal in length to the period by the end of which developments are required to have been completed, is required to contain provision whereby the lessee, on the completion of the developments and at the expiration of the term, shall be entitled to a grant in freehold on payment of either one sum equal to the unimproved value of the land at the commencement of the term or by 20 equated yearly instalments carrying interest at the rate of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in advance. Provision is also made for a grantee to pay the balance of the principal sum together with interest to date at any time during the 20 years. For titles continuing on leasehold tenure, the basis of the annual rent is one per cent of the unimproved value of the land in the year 1960 for the period ending 1990, two per cent in the year 1990 for the succeeding 30 years and thereafter three per cent for each subsequent period of 30 years.

(b) *Freehold*.—The conversion of Leases Regulations, 1960, which came into operation on 1st January, 1961, enable lessees of agricultural land leased for a term of 999 years or for 99 years to which approval to conversion to 999 years has been given, to apply for conversion of their leases into freehold estates; the use of the land is limited in law to agricultural purposes only. Where the terms and conditions of the lease have been duly observed and performed, the Commissioner of Lands is required to offer conversion on the condition that in consideration of the freehold grant a capital sum of money (equal in the case of a lease for a term of 999 years to 18 times the annual rent payable in the year 1961, and in the case of a lease for a term of 99 years 18 per cent of such sum as the Commissioner shall assess to be the unimproved value of the land in the year 1960) shall be paid before the issue of a grant or, with interest at the prescribed rate ($6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent up to 31st December, 1965, under the Conversion of Leases Rules, 1960), by not more than 20 equated yearly instalments of capital and interest in advance and the payment of fees for the surrender and the new grant. When land is encumbered, the lessee is required to obtain approval of the encumbrancer before a freehold title can issue and where this is not possible he may enter into an agreement with the Commission of Lands with a view to obtaining a freehold title when the lease becomes unencumbered. Such agreement will provide for payment by instalments, and as from the date of the agreement, the rent payable under the lease ceases to be payable. Where a freehold grant is issued in exchange for a leasehold grant, all mortgages or similar encumbrances survive the extinction of the term on which they were charged, except that where the lessee

elects to pay for his freehold by instalments, such moneys outstanding in this respect become a first charge upon the land to the Government and have priority over all other charges and any encumbrances thereon.

(c) *Township Plots*.—On the basis of the payment of a stand premium of 20 per cent of the capital value of the plot at the time of allotment or issue of the grant and an annual rent of five per cent per annum throughout the term of the lease on the balance of the value.

(d) *Temporary Occupation Licences*.—On the basis of five per cent of the capital value of the land.

AGRICULTURE

Crops

In general, whilst most of the tea, coffee and sisal were produced on European farms, the African acreage and production of coffee and tea showed continued increases. European farms grew most of the wheat and pyrethrum, which with cattle formed the basis of mixed husbandry on many farms. The major production of oats, barley and linseed was also grown on European farms. Grass leys increased in acreage as a result of the Government's mixed farming policy and which has caused an increased output of livestock products.

Total coffee production from the 1959/60 crop amounted to 23,394 tons, valued at £9,096,692. The area of coffee planted by European growers rose to 69,567 acres. At the end of 1960, there were 106,300 African coffee growers, with a total acreage of 33,137 acres.

The area licensed for the planting of tea rose to 73,381 acres and that planted to 37,000 acres. In the African areas the total acreage increased to 2,295 acres, an increase of 750 acres over the previous year. Production for 1960 rose to 30,371,154 lb. of made tea, which is an increase of 2,504,209 lb. Kericho District produced 22,401,376 lb. and the Ragati Tea Scheme 328,486 lb.

Production of sisal in 1960 rose by 7,000 tons to a total of 62,619 tons. The average price of sisal in the 1960/61 crop year was £81.60 per ton for No. 1 grade.

There was a good demand for pyrethrum extract and the production of dried flowers almost doubled the 1959 total, being 8,522.3 tons. The licensed area rose to 43,456 acres, of which 38,781 acres were European-owned and 4,675 acres were African-owned.

The production of wattle bark remained at very much the same level as in 1959, there being a further slight increase in price. In the African Central Province wattle is being replaced by more intensive cash crops.

Cotton production for the Nyanza and Coast Provinces has risen to 19,174 bales of 400 lb. weight, this being produced from 95,300 acres.

With regard to food crops, the 1960 planted maize acreage on European farms was 133,688 acres and 994,112 bags of 200 lb. were produced. The Maize Controller purchased 1,759,939 bags, of which 894,003 bags were grown by African farmers, and 865,936 bags by non-African farmers.

The area sown to wheat in 1960 was 244,539 acres and the production from this acreage was expected to be 1,407,206 bags of 200 lb.

Barley production dropped considerably to 25,778 acres ordered in 1960, as compared with 38,776 actually planted in 1959. The falling-off in production was mainly due to attacks of rust in the previous year's crop. The estimated yield in 1960 is approximately 195,000 bags, as compared with 298,000 in 1959.

The oat crop was estimated at 143,834 bags in 1960 from 19,287 acres, as compared with a yield of 146,546 bags in 1959 from 19,020 acres.

Recorded sales of African produce (including livestock products) sold through markets amounted to £8,265,969, which is a slight decrease over the 1959 figure.

Farm Planning and Development

Development on farms in the European areas has virtually ceased, except for those projects ensuring an immediate and foreseeable return. Farm plans were produced for 46 farms, bringing the total acreage of planned farms up to 392,996 acres, which is an increase of 66,736 acres over the 1959 figures. The general trend of European farming can be seen from the following figures:—

		Maize Acreage Thousands	LIVESTOCK NUMBERS (THOUSANDS)			
			Dairy Cows in Milk	Total Dairy Animals	Beef Animals	Sheep
1957	..	167	139	399	484	445
1958	..	129	143	411	506	488
1959	..	113	152	427	532	549
1960	..	133	149	412	567	582

The estimated yields per acre for the 1960 sown crop and actual 1959 yields are given below:—

			Weight of bags (lb.)	1959 Actual	1960 Estimates
Wheat	..	..	200	5.54	5.75
Maize	..	..	200	9.28	6.94
Barley	..	..	180	7.29	7.50
Oats	..	..	150	7.70	7.45

The statistics of improved farming are given in the following table:—

PROVINCE		Number of Farms 1960	Acreages 1960
Nyanza ..	Enclosure	28,343	383,141
	Land Consolidation	8,925	76,849
	Demarcation	16,528	409,237
	Farm layout	6,187	7,571
Central ..	Enclosure	25,250	362,960
	Land Consolidation	226,972	1,133,970
	Demarcation	158,186	902,290
	Farm layout	18,287	88,965
Rift	Enclosure	31,174	153,600
	Land Consolidation	1,067	36,340
	Demarcation	3,232	77,217
	Farm Layout	139	—
South	Enclosure	2,110	80,142
	Land Consolidation	—	—
	Demarcation	46	3,063
	Farm Layout	—	—
Coast	Enclosure	368	6,645
	Land Consolidation	855	4,576
	Demarcation	855	4,576
	Farm Layout	—	—

Miscellaneous

The campaign against the Quelea bird continued in 1960. The economic “curtain” aerial spraying technique has again proved most efficient.

Exports

The main agricultural exports of the Colony were tea, coffee, sisal, pyrethrum, hides and skins, wattle, maize, butter and ghee, meat products and cotton. The export value of these commodities exceeded £650,000, with coffee in the lead at £10,194,898.

The total value of agricultural exports increased from £29,648,472 in 1959 to £31,073,438 in 1960.

Full information on agricultural production is contained in the Department of Agriculture Annual Report, Volume I, obtainable from the Government Printer, P.O. Box 30128, Nairobi.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Kenya's principal products of animal origin are slaughter stock (cattle, sheep and pigs), hides and skins, bacon, butter, ghee, cheese, whole milk, wool, poultry and eggs.

Slaughter Stock

The latest estimates for livestock are as follows:—

	Non-African Areas	African Areas	Totals
Cattle	960,300	6,250,000	7,210,300
Sheep	548,600	7,000,000*	7,548,600
Goats	—	6,500,000*	6,500,000
Pigs	68,200	No record	68,200
Horses	4,900	Nil	4,900

* The figure given for sheep and goat populations in African areas are estimates only.

Livestock purchased by the Kenya Meat Commission in 1960 were:—

	Non-African Areas	African Areas	Totals
Cattle	100,902	53,818	154,720
Calves	3,411	—	3,411
Sheep	53,029	44,685	97,714
Lamb	5,191	—	5,191
Goats	3,300	59,748	63,048

The following sales of stock from African areas were recorded by the African Livestock Marketing Division of the Veterinary Department:—

42,714 cattle, 112,793 sheep and goats, 2,698 camels and donkeys.

Figures for the same Division's Field Abattoirs for animals processed were as follows:—

Processed by Field Abattoirs	Cattle	Sheep and Goats	Camels and Donkeys
Samburu Abattoir ..	6,914	2,611	2,680
Baringo Abattoir ..	2,372	16,301	241

Exports	Cattle
To Persian Gulf	1,051 (ex Non-African areas).
To Tanganyika packers ..	2,117 (ex African areas).

In spite of drought conditions in 1960 and the continued presence of disease, the African Livestock Marketing Organization had quite a successful year. Purchase of cattle on a moderate scale was undertaken in Masailand, and the Organization was able to compete with African traders because of an increase in the scheduled prices payable by the Kenya Meat Commission for grade meat. East Coast fever caused heavy losses on two occasions owing to a breakdown in tick-control arrangements.

Approximately 2,200 head of slaughter cattle purchased in the northern part of the Northern Province were sent to Mombasa by Garissa and the Tana River instead of to Athi River, and this route is likely to become more important.

In a similar fashion immature steers were brought from the Meru and Embu Districts by a new route to the east of Mount Kenya; the route is somewhat hazardous because of an East Coast fever risk, save for slaughter cattle.

In spite of quarantine affecting many of the producing areas, supplies of slaughter cattle to the Kenya Meat Commission were well maintained, and a number of consignments of cattle for Tanganyika packers were despatched. Immature cattle were purchased in Kitui district through traders and were subsequently sold to farmers in Tanganyika.

The two departmental Field Abattoirs at Archer's Post (Samburu) and Marigat (Baringo) continued to function successfully throughout the year. There were increased numbers of culled livestock which, owing to their poor condition and disease quarantines, could not be sent to the K.M.C. The field abattoir at Archer's Post dealt with a higher throughput than in previous years, and various improvements were carried out, including the construction of a new house for the officer in charge.

Pigs

The improvement in the position of the pig industry, which was reported for 1959, continued and a successful year can be recorded. The bacon exported to Britain improved greatly and some consignments reached Danish quality standards and similar prices.

The intake of pigs during 1960 was as follows:—

		<i>Baconers</i>	<i>Porkers</i>	<i>Larders</i>
Non-African Producers	..	56,626	21,379	3,893
African Producers	.. ..	145	1,262	199
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	..	56,771	22,641	4,092
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Poultry and Eggs

The progress reported in the poultry industry for 1959 did not continue in 1960 and there was virtually no expansion. Producers of chicks found that business did not warrant their keeping the hatcheries open. Towards the end of the year some members of the Kenya Poultry Producers' Co-operative Society sold their products outside the Society in order to get better prices. This embarrassed the Society, which was faced with the possibility of failing to fulfil contracts overseas. The cessation of exports which would have arisen would have been very serious. Fortunately the Society managed to purchase sufficient eggs to complete their export contracts.

Newcastle Disease occurred in a number of districts and European poultry farmers continued to use the Kabete inactivated vaccine, what was most encouraging was that there was an increased demand for this vaccine from African poultry-keepers.

Hides and Skins

The year 1960 was very successful for the hides and skins industry. The total value of the year's exports reached a record of £1,734,395. This was due to a continued improvement in preparation, and Kenya exports have been able to compete successfully on overseas markets. There has been a tendency for exporters to take advantage of Kenya's high standard of hides and skins preparation by including less well-prepared supplies from neighbouring territories in mixed parcels. This may damage Kenya's reputation and must be watched. The severe drought conditions previously mentioned, particularly in Masailand, led to a high mortality of stock. The erection of drying sheds was encouraged, and the Masai people began to appreciate the increased prices to be obtained from suspension-dried hides. By the end of the year there were 82 drying sheds and 97 licensed buyers' stores in operation in Masailand.

Hides and skins exported during 1960:—

	Quantity Centals of 100 lb.	Value
HIDES—		£
Ground-dried	4,188	32,272
Suspension-dried	76,241	850,793
Wet-salted	31,571	186,135
SHEEPSKINS—		
Ground-dried	1,101	9,862
Suspension-dried	17,827	291,798
GOATSKINS—		
Ground-dried	404	4,870
Suspension-dried	15,503	349,190

Dairy Produce

Provisional figures indicated that during 1960 the industry produced and sold 11,531,000 gallons of wholemilk, 11,239,600 lb. butterfat (as butter and ghee) and 166,000 lb. cheese. 42 per cent of the butterfat was sold in Kenya and the remaining 58 per cent was exported to other African territories, the Middle East and London. A payout of about Sh. 2/75 per lb. butterfat was maintained during the year.

There have been further developments of the industry's manufacturing and processing capacity. Apart from the normal expansion of existing plant, new projects include roller-driers for the manufacture of wholemilk powder under contract to a British company and plant for the manufacture of powdered casein. Major developments are also taking place in the Mariakani Milk Scheme for African producers, with the aid of UNICEF funds.

DISEASE CONTROL

Foot-and-Mouth Disease

There was an invasion of "SAT 2" type foot-and-mouth disease from Tanganyika, the first typing being confirmed in March. Staff were engaged energetically in dealing with this and by July it had died out. The same type of the disease, which was present at the end of the year in Samburu in the north of the territory, spread southwards into the Mukogodo Reserve in February, and southwards again into the European farming area of Nanyuki in July. Strategic mass inoculations of 80,000 head of cattle with the Pirbright Experimental Modified Live Vaccine contained the disease. During the year both Vallee types "O" and "A" were of common occurrence, but a large part of the Colony remained free throughout the year.

Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia

In Masailand the position deteriorated during the year. Stock-owners broke the quarantines which had been in force for some time; this was owing to a continued drought and the owners could hardly be blamed. Cattle moved in all directions seeking water and grazing. Because of the general deterioration a special effort was made by the Department, and a new standard complement fixation test was devised and a mobile unit was set in operation in the field. This unit could test 1,500 head of cattle a day. This unit was making great progress but the general breakdown in discipline in respect of quarantines, as mentioned, seriously interfered with the Department's work. Real progress can be expected with this Testing Unit as soon as good rains bring reasonable conditions again.

Tsetse Survey and Control

The demand for reclamation of tsetse-infested land did not diminish and rising wage levels, together with depleted funds, have

made it difficult to meet the demand. Fortunately more economical methods of dealing with the problem have been developed by the small research team at Kabete. For instance, the resting places of tsetse flies have been investigated with a view to economizing in the use of insecticides by applying them solely to the more favoured natural resting places of flies. Observations on this have continued for three years and are now concluded.

Work continued on the host preferences of various tsetse flies, which was reported previously. A number of substances whose scent attracts tsetse flies have been investigated. The best so far has been an extract from pig hair and skin scrapings (which can be obtained without charge from any bacon factory). Only a crude extract has so far been tested in the field amongst populations of *G. pallidipes* and *G. austeni*. The use of this extract raises the catches to two to four times above normal. It is effective up to 400 yards down-wind and has a residual effect of one to two weeks after application. Its obvious uses are in connexion with surveys and insecticidal attack, some of which have been explored. The active principle in the crude extract is being sought in collaboration with chemists in the United Kingdom.

LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT

Continuous progress was made in artificial insemination schemes, particularly in Central Province, especially Kiambu. In July funds became available from the C.D. & W.A.I. Scheme, and this availability of capital is encouraging all concerned. Under the Scheme three Livestock Officers trained in artificial insemination in the United Kingdom were recruited. Grazing control schemes continued to operate, but the very severe drought throughout the Colony made it very difficult to run them in their proper rotations. As mentioned above, this was particularly so in Masailand. Despite a very poor rainfall the Samburu Ranch of 40,000 acres, which is run by an African district council with assistance from the Veterinary Department, did quite well and at the end of the year the stock carried was valued at £28,450.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE (SCHEDULED AREAS)

The Board of Agriculture (Scheduled Areas), through its 15 Agricultural Committees and 67 Agricultural Sub-committees, has continued to perform its functions in connexion with Crop Production, Land Development (particularly in regard to the provision of short and medium-term supervised credit for their implementation), Land Preservation, and in advising the Minister, the Department and other Ministries and Departments, on a number of matters relating to agriculture in the Scheduled Areas.

Over £1,000,000 was issued to farmers in 1960 in the form of advances for the production of wheat, maize, barley, oats and sunflower which were declared by the Minister to be crops essential to

the requirements of Kenya and for fulfilling obligations to supply East African demands and for good land management. The 1960 crop year was, however, badly affected by adverse weather conditions and disease and it is anticipated that Guaranteed Minimum Return claims will be paid out by the Board amounting to approximately £117,000, as compared with an average of £57,000 over previous years.

During the year, the Board has approved a total of £294,000 in Development Loans for 113 farmers of which approximately £131,000 represented loans for cattle, £24,000 for sheep and other small stock, £48,000 for fencing, water, dips and sprays, £5,000 for buildings, £70,000 for machinery and £16,000 for miscellaneous items. It should be noted that the large sum allocated for machinery loans reflects a change in Guaranteed Minimum Return policy resulting from the Board's decision only to give Guaranteed Minimum Return advances for the purchase of machinery in exceptional circumstances.

One of the most important developments of the year from the Board's point of view was the introspective examination of its constitution and functions carried out in connexion with the MacGillivray Committee on the Organization of Agriculture, the detailed results of which are contained in the Committee's Report. Another was a study of the important part to be played by Agricultural Committees in regard to land tenure and control in the Scheduled Areas arising out of Sessional Papers No. 10 of 1958 and No. 6 of 1960. It also considered some important consequential amendments to the Agriculture Ordinance which were enacted in December, 1960.

As a result of the above, the following major changes have taken place:—

- (a) A change in the Board's constitution, abolishing the Executive Committee and making the agricultural and marketing organizations associate instead of full members of the Board, i.e. the Wheat Board, Kenya Meat Commission, Tea Board, Pyrethrum Board, Pig Industry Board, Coffee Board, Sisal Board, Cereal Producers (Scheduled Areas) Board, Kenya Dairy Board, Maize Marketing Board and the Canning Crops Board.
- (b) A redefinition of the Board's functions.
- (c) The introduction of new powers in regard to—
 - (i) the making of general rules for land preservation, utilization and development;
 - (ii) control of land usage by Resident Labourers;
 - (iii) dispossession of owners or occupiers of agricultural land;
 - (iv) compulsory acquisition of unoccupied land; and
 - (v) the management of abandoned farms.

- (d) The publication of the Kenya (Lands) Order in Council in December, 1960, under which regulations have since been made appointing Agricultural Committees (with the addition of two County Council members) to be Divisional Land Control Boards.

From the general point of view, the Board has established close liaison with the Kenya National Farmers' Union. It has been closely associated with the Commissioner of Lands in the revision of agricultural rents, both on policy matters and by the appointment of advisory panels for consultation with Land Office valuers at district level. In co-operation with the Land Bank and the Kenya Farmers' Association (Co-operative) Ltd., it has been attempting to co-ordinate the problem of agricultural indebtedness. In liaison with the Meteorological and Agricultural Departments it has been attempting to work out a procedure for rain stimulation and hail prevention. It has carried out a survey of undeveloped and underdeveloped land in the Scheduled Areas. It has also considered in detail a number of important matters connected with agricultural legislation.

AFRICAN LAND DEVELOPMENT

The Land Development Board (Non-scheduled Areas) (or ALDEV) was reconstituted as the Board of Agriculture (Non-scheduled Areas) by the Agriculture (Amendment) Ordinance, 1960, and enhanced responsibilities were conferred on it. Ten farmers were appointed to the Board representing Agricultural Committees in the Non-scheduled Areas and will be more widely representative of the genuine farming community. During 1960 the Board held five meetings, the Executive Committee being abolished at the end of the year.

In the financial year 1959/60, £321,596 grant expenditure and £129,592 loan expenditure was accounted for by the Board, which was considerably below the previous year's expenditure. This, in turn, was due to an overall shortage of development funds. As hitherto grant funds were expended mainly in the semi-arid areas for water development, settlement and ranching schemes, afforestation and soil conservation work. Loans were issued mainly to the areas of high potential for similar schemes and to individual African farmers for general development. A number of schemes were financed partly by loan and partly by grant.

Loans to individual African farmers remained at the 1958/59 level, a total of £18,816 being allocated and in many cases land was used as surety for the loan following on registration. In Nyanza and Central Provinces, loan finance totalling £76,007 was issued to Joint Loan Boards for reallocation to individual farmers. In addition loans amounting to £31,769 were issued to African District Councils principally for water development and grazing schemes and loans totalling £3,000 were made to coffee, pyrethrum and pineapple co-operatives.

The settlement schemes financed by the Board have generally prospered during the year and the demand for places has shown some increase, mainly due to the rise in the number of landless people. Applications for places in the Shimba Hills Scheme continued to be slow, however, and Nandi and Wakamba alone have showed interest. The Giaki-Gaitu Scheme in Meru District could expand considerably. Mention must be made of the Lembus scheme, in Baringo District, which has gone ahead well after a slow start.

The funds made available for water supplies in the period provided for extension to supplies in the Machakos and Kitui grazing areas, reticulation schemes in Nandi and Elgeyo and Water Conservation work in Mukogodo, Marsabit, Taita and the Nyanza Districts, a number of which tie in with grazing schemes. Two large-scale reticulation schemes in Central Province were designed by the Board's technical officers.

Irrigation schemes for which finance is made available by the Board are dealt with separately in the report.

THE EUROPEAN AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT BOARD

The function of the European Agricultural Settlement Board, a corporate body established by Kenya Ordinance, has been to assist settlement in agriculture of suitable European candidates under two main schemes. The more popular of these has been the Tenant Farming Scheme for prospective settlers with the necessary knowledge of farming and at least £6,000 of their own money for use as working capital. Under this scheme, the Board has purchased the land and advanced funds for the house and other permanent improvements, the tenant having an option to purchase his farm within the 48-year period of his lease. The Board's other main activity has been the Assisted Ownership Scheme, under which intending settlers with not less than £8,000 capital have been granted loans to assist them to purchase their own farms. The Board's farmers have always been encouraged to adopt a sound mixed farming economy.

During the year under review, due to uncertainty, as to the future of European settlement in the Colony, only 13 new settlers took up farms under the Board's schemes and this was an uneasy year for its farmers generally. At the close of the year new legislation was passed, providing for the dissolution of the European Agricultural Settlement Board and the establishment in its place of a new Land Development and Settlement Board to carry out schemes of agricultural settlement or re-settlement for persons of all races. That legislation also provided for the establishment of a Trust, to be known as the Agricultural Settlement Trust, to administer those farming under the European Agricultural Settlement Board's schemes immediately before the dissolution of the Board. The funds of the European Agricultural Settlement Board become vested in the trustees and held upon trust,

firstly for the administration of the existing Schemes and secondly for the new Land Development and Settlement Board, any surplus funds being made available to that Board annually.

WATER DEVELOPMENT AND IRRIGATION

In the field of urban water development, 1960 has been a year of considerable activity and the Hydraulic Branch of the Ministry of Works has designed and constructed a number of important works.

The new dam and treatment works at Machakos were completed and brought into operation, but the 350 million gallon dam basin is not expected to fill before the long rains of 1961. New treatment works were completed at Nyeri, and new water supplies were constructed and brought into operation at Maralal, Chuka and the new township of Homa Bay.

The construction of a new source for Malindi, on the Sabaki River, was started, and site investigations and designs were commenced for the development in 1961 of new sources for Molo and Naivasha townships.

Acting as Agent for the Mombasa Pipeline Board, the Hydraulic Branch designed a £200,000 project for the supply of water from the Mzima Pipeline at Mazeras to the coastal areas north of Mombasa and by the end of the year construction of the works, which are scheduled for completion in June, 1961, was well advanced.

The construction of a new water supply to serve the coastal area south of Mombasa was also put in hand during the year, but this supply is based on sweet-water well sources and will not be connected to the Mzima pipeline until a high level of consumption has been reached as an expensive undersea crossing from Mombasa Island is involved.

Construction works of Government irrigation schemes came to an end in 1960 with the completion of the first phase of the Mwea Tebere irrigation scheme. Some survey field work and advance planning has been undertaken for future development and it is clear that further irrigation works in both the public and private sector of the economy will be required very soon. A survey of the potential for irrigation development in and around the Kano Plains was almost completed during 1960 and first indications are most favourable.

A major detailed study for the optimum development of the limited water resources of the Northern Uaso Nyiro catchment was almost complete at the end of the year, and a report should be issued in 1961. Attention was given once again to the potential of the Tana River in its middle and lower reaches where it is considered that possibilities exist for the irrigation of more than 100,000 acres of land.

FORESTRY

The final two stations due to be built under the Supplementary Forest Development Scheme were completed in 1960. Now that the capital development for this large scheme has been completed, a number of sociological problems have arisen in connexion with the large new labour forces involved. One of these is the provision of education for the children of forest workers and although sufficient provision has now been made for primary education up to Standard IV, and increased facilities have been started for Standard IV to Standard VIII, there is a growing demand for secondary education. Another important development is the coming of trade unionism, in the form of the Kenya Civil Servants' Union, to the Forest Department's labour force.

Now that new expansion under the Supplementary Forest Development Scheme is due to come to an end, it has been extended by a scheme designed to reduce unemployment, by providing for the absorption of a further 930 families into the forest estate, at a cost of £100,000 over the next three years. By the end of the year a start had been made on the construction of the necessary buildings, schools and village facilities, to enable recruitment to start early in the new year.

Surveys and gazettelements of water catchment zones, scheduled for protection or afforestation under the Swynnerton Plan in African Land Units, continued but, due to drought caused by two successive years of low rainfall, only some 300 acres of such land could be planted this year. It was again a bad year for fires and about 300 acres of plantations were lost in the Machakos and Kitui schemes. An extensive fire protection programme is being put into operation in these areas to try to reduce this wastage.

Work formerly carried out under the Swynnerton Plan came under the aegis of the Forest Department on 1st July. A number of new schemes initially financed by the African Land Development Board have been started; notably the Nyanza Forest Advisory Scheme which is making good progress.

Business was brisk in the timber trade at the start of the year and increased until April, when the results of the Lancaster House Constitutional Conference became known. A lack of confidence then became apparent in the business community and much building was deferred, causing a sudden drop in the demand for timber. Local sales are alleged to have fallen to one-third of their normal volume in some areas and several timber firms had to close down. To assist exporters the Government agreed to reintroduce, with effect from 1st January, 1961, the 50 per cent rebate of royalty on exported timber. The market for floor blocks and strips remained quiet and showed no improvement over last year.

A total of approximately 16,000 acres of new planting was established, which is much the same figure as for last year. The past two years, although both dry ones and periods when much energy was being devoted to building new stations under the Supplementary Forest Development Scheme, have seen considerably higher acreages of plantations established than at any previous time in the Department's history.

Aerial photograph is now very largely used in boundary surveys of forest areas prior to gazettement. Approximately 70 square miles of natural forest in Mount Kenya Forest Reserve was type mapped from aerial photographs as part of a programme for preparing a forest inventory of the area.

Experiments in water catchment area research, to determine the effects of vegetation changes on water yield, continue as a joint operation between the various Departments of Government concerned and the East African Agriculture and Forest Research Organization and the work is proceeding in a very satisfactory and co-operative manner.

FISHERIES

The estimated total catches for Kenya fisheries for 1960 were as follows:—

Lake Victoria	Value	Other Inland Waters	Value	Coast	Value
<i>Tons</i> 22,200	£'000 1,097	<i>Tons</i> 3,200	£'000 262	<i>Tons</i> 4,250	£'000 167

On 1st July, 1960, the Lake Victoria Fisheries Service, a department of the East Africa High Commission, was terminated and the responsibility for the Lake fisheries reverted to the three territorial governments. After a period of reconnaissance, it was decided that the existing regulations governing the use of certain types of fishing gear in the Kenya waters of the Lake were no longer applicable and they were, therefore, withdrawn.

At the Inland Fisheries Research Station at Sagana, studies on pond culture of *tilapia* were continued. In Nyanza Province, many domestic fish ponds were built and stocked by African farmers.

At the Coast, a credit scheme for fishermen was started and, with the first loans that were made, many new nets and materials for the construction of fish traps were purchased. Plans have been prepared for a wholesale fish market at Malindi and it is planned to commence construction in 1961.

Sport fishing continued to be very popular, both inland and at the Coast, and the big game fishing fleet was increased by the launching of several new boats of the latest design.

MINING

The total value of mineral products showed a decrease of about £220,000 and was approximately £5,098,000. The East African Portland Cement Co., Ltd., at Athi River produced 89,244 tons of cement worth £980,122 and the British Standard Portland Cement Co., Ltd., at Bamburi produced 258,594 tons worth £1,655,001, so increasing the cement manufactured from local minerals to 347,838 long tons at a value of £2,635,123. Copper produced by Macalder-Nyanza Mines Ltd., amounted to 1,756 tons, worth £412,660.

Products of the Magadi Soda Company were worth £1,566,097 (a decrease of approximately £305,460 over the previous year) of which £1,410,283 was accounted for by 124,510 tons of soda ash, 2,471 tons of raw crushed soda worth £17,139 and 17,113 tons of salt, worth £138,675. The Fundisha Salt Works produced 4,803 tons of salt, worth £28,097.

Gold output is estimated at 8,537 ounces troy, realizing £107,210 and refined silver at 34,473 ounces troy, valued at £11,207.

G.F.K. Refractories continued to operate the mill and kyanite mine at Murka, between Voi and Taveta, until the end of March and produced 921 tons of kyanite, valued at £20,263, and $343\frac{3}{4}$ tons of mullite, valued at £9,966. Diatomite produced was $3,384\frac{1}{2}$ tons, worth £51,674, whilst carbon dioxide gas showed an increase in tonnage, but a decrease in value, $826\frac{1}{2}$ tons, worth £47,667, being produced. Graphite produced from the Shah Vershi Devshi Mine in South Kitui amounted to $993\frac{3}{4}$ tons, worth £28,024.

Limestone products (other than for cement) amount to 24,893 tons, worth £147,483.

Production in small, or relatively small, quantities was achieved of asbestos, beryl, columbite, coral, gypsum, kaolin, magnesite, meerschauum, mica, pumice, quartz, diatomaceous sand, sandstone and vermiculite.

Resampling of the niobium-bearing prospect at Mrima Hill was carried out by the Mines and Geological Department.

The Geological Survey during the course of the year mapped geologically 6,279 square miles, bringing the total area so covered to approximately 119,355 square miles, or about 53 per cent of the total area of the Colony.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Although 1960 was less favourable to industry in Kenya than the previous year, this was due more to the uncertain political situation than to any general recession in trade or lack of resilience in the country's economy. Credit conditions were difficult and although there was no lack of inquiries from potential industrialists, there was little outside investment in new projects during the year.

The trading results of many established industries continued to be satisfactory, however, and faith in Kenya's economic future was indicated by the expansion of production on the part of several industries and by extensions to existing factories. There were also reports of expanding export markets in the Aden and Persian Gulf areas.

During the year plans were finalized for the establishment of the Oil Refinery at Mombasa by the B.P. and Shell groups and a project for the bulk handling of cement for export, also at Mombasa, came into production. In the field of textiles, licences were issued for the large-scale production of rayon piece-goods and also for the manufacture of cotton piece-goods, cotton blankets and towelling. Other enterprises that came into production were plants for the manufacture of matches, paints and distempers and fluorescent signs.

The final figure for buildings completed for private ownership during 1959 was £7.66 million. The indications for 1961 are that the building figures will probably be somewhat below the total for 1960.

Industrial sites, both with and without rail services, are available in all the main centres of the country and any normal demand can be met. Assistance to manufacturers by means of refunds of duty on imported raw materials used in local production was continued in approved cases.

CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT

Seventy-nine new co-operative societies were registered during 1960. There were 26 cancellations and at the end of the year the total number of societies registered was 625, of which 597 were African, 17 Asian and 11 non-racial.

All the societies as previously classified as European now accept Africans as members. Of the African societies there were 130 coffee societies, 224 farmer/producer societies, 45 pyrethrum societies, 59 dairy societies and 29 pig societies. The latter two were not very active, due to recession in the produce handled by these societies.

There were eight consumer societies, but with one exception, these were not very successful. The consumer societies today are registered more as a deterrent to the private trader maintaining a monopoly rather than as a highly-successful co-operative society.

Coffee prices fell slightly, but most of the societies still did very well due, in the main, to the high quality standards combined with a high quantity production per acre. The proportion of the Kenya coffee crop produced by the African societies was one-quarter of the Colony's total and represented something over £2,000,000.

Pyrethrum societies continued to do well and those in the Kiambu District are models of what co-operative societies should be. Unfortunately the development in the pyrethrum industry, particularly among the African farmers, has been allowed to run away with itself and a quota system had to be imposed.

With the serious falling-off of pig and egg production in the European areas, due to both political unrest and the drought, African districts have been encouraged to re-enter this field of production.

The East African School of Co-operation continued to undertake the very essential duty of teaching both co-operative department staff and the staff of co-operative societies and unions.

CHAPTER 7—SOCIAL SERVICES

EDUCATION

European Education

The enrolment of pupils in 1960, as compared with 1959, was:—

					1959	1960
PRIMARY						
Government Schools	..	..	..	..	6,246	6,146
Private Schools	..	..	..	..	2,831	3,309
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	9,077	9,455
SECONDARY						
<i>Boys—</i>						
Government Schools	..	..	..	..	1,296	1,383
Private Schools	..	..	..	..	307	349
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	1,603	1,732
<i>Girls—</i>						
Government Schools	..	..	..	..	1,091	1,229
Private Schools	..	..	..	..	505	546
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	1,596	1,775

These figures include 502 from other territories in East Africa and 345 whose parents are in the Armed Services.

New boarding blocks have been built at the Highlands Secondary School for Girls, and at the Duke of York Secondary School for Boys.

Increased tuition accommodation, including a hall, has been built at the Delamere School, a boys' day secondary school in Nairobi.

A large tuition block, including workshops, domestic science rooms and laboratories, has been built at Nakuru. This block will form the basis of a boys' boarding school at Nakuru if funds become available for the completing of boarding accommodation. The site is adjacent to the Nakuru Primary School, which is being run down, and whose buildings are to be used for a girls' secondary boarding school.

A new Primary School has been completed in Nairobi with accommodation up to Standard IV to open in 1961; it is expected to develop into a full primary school in due course.

Work has begun on a rural day school of four classrooms at Naivasha. The County Council is building a hostel on the same site, which will increase the number of pupils available for this school.

Asian Education

The enrolment of pupils in 1960, as compared with 1959, was as follows:—

					1959	1960
PRIMARY						
Government Schools	..	..	..		20,213	21,074
Private Schools	..	..	..		20,308	20,949
TOTALS	..	..	..		40,521	42,023
SECONDARY						
<i>Boys—</i>						
Government Schools	..	..	..		5,014	4,166
Private Schools	..	..	..		1,725	2,219
TOTALS	..	..	..		6,739	6,385
<i>Girls—</i>						
Government Schools	..	..	..		1,689	1,895
Private Schools	..	..	..		2,180	2,570
TOTALS	..	..	..		3,869	4,465

Two Government Primary Schools for 840 pupils in Mombasa (Manyimbo and Ziwani) have been completed and are in use, and one in Nairobi (Ainsworth) has been completed and will open in January, 1961.

Additional classrooms to accommodate 90 pupils have been added to one Government Secondary School (Duke of Gloucester).

One hostel for 32 boys has been completed at the Duke of Gloucester School, and a second is nearing completion at the Central High School, Thika.

Phase II of the extension to the two Nairobi Teacher-training Colleges has been completed and they now can accommodate 200 students each.

A swimming pool has been built entirely from voluntary contributions at the Park Road Primary School, Nairobi—the first of its kind in a Government Asian primary school.

A school hall costing about £8,750, of which £2,000 was contributed by Government, has been built at Mombasa.

Arab Education

The enrolment for 1960, as compared with 1959, was as follows:—

							1959	1960
PRIMARY								
Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,816	2,048
Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	803	877
TOTALS							2,619	2,925
SECONDARY								
Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	269	325
Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	48
TOTALS							299	373

Minor additions and improvements have been made to a number of schools, mainly village schools outside Mombasa.

The Arab Secondary School, Mombasa, has come under a Board of Governors and is no longer a Government school.

African Education

The 1960 enrolments, compared with those of 1959, were as follows:—

					1959	1960
PRIMARY						
Government Schools	..	..	..	..	648	841
Aided Schools	..	..	..	..	533,684	578,507
Unaided Schools	..	..	..	..	44,858	39,820
TOTALS	..	..	..	..	579,190	619,168
INTERMEDIATE						
Government Schools	..	..	..	..	670	1,112
Aided Schools	..	..	..	..	84,553	104,298
Unaided Schools	..	..	..	..	2,692	2,314
TOTALS	..	..	..	..	87,915	107,724
SECONDARY						
Government Schools	..	..	..	..	11	36
Aided Schools	..	..	..	..	4,556	4,770
Unaided Schools	..	..	..	..	327	603
TOTALS	..	..	..	..	4,894	5,409

The enrolment of girls in primary and intermediate schools rose from 199,129 in 1959 to 224,808 in 1960, and in secondary schools from 603 to 786.

In the development of primary and intermediate education, 890 primary and 580 intermediate classes were opened.

The number of trained teachers working in the schools rose from 11,479 to 12,926.

Secondary schools expanded by the opening of nine new schools, and three of the schools unaided in 1959 have now been aided. The total number of secondary classes rose from 175 in 1959 to 200 in 1960. The number of candidates presented for School Certificate was 985 of whom 85 were girls. The number of students at teacher-training colleges rose by 222 to 4,089, women by 62 to 1,202.

Control of Adult Literacy was transferred to the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Adult Education, on 1st July, 1960.

The African Teachers' Pension Fund had 12,719 fully-enrolled members, an increase of 1,944.

Trade and Technical Education

The number of students in attendance at technical and trade schools during 1960, as compared with 1959, was as follows:—

	1959	1960
KABETE—		
Trade Courses	355	309
Secondary Technical Courses	135	149
Clerical Courses	10	28
	— 500	— 486
THIKA—		
Trade Courses	258	271
NYANZA—		
Trade Courses	270	267
COAST—		
Trade Courses	119	107
MACHAKOS—		
Trade Courses	77	97
TOTALS	1,224	1,228

A total of 304 students completed their trade training during the year and, with the exception of a few in the building trades, all were placed in employment.

The five schools were engaged on building work to a total value of over £127,500 for the African Schools Development Scheme. The work was carried out partly by pupils in training and partly by building teams formed from apprentices who had already completed their trade training. These teams work for two years as petty building contractors under the supervision of the trade schools. By the end of the year 21 building teams had been formed. Building schemes were in hand at eight primary schools in Nairobi, secondary schools at Butere, Kericho, Chewoyet, Kabianga, Kiganjo, Fort Hall, Alliance High School, Kikuyu, Naivasha and Shimo-la-Tewa, and at trade school expansions at Sigalagala, Kwale and Machakos.

Secondary Technical Courses

This course is held at Kabete Technical and Trade School and offers a secondary education leading to the G.C.E. "O" level examination in general and technical subjects. Of the 32 students who sat for the G.C.E. "O" level examination 30 obtained certificates. Four of these students were accepted for degree courses in the Faculty of Engineering of the Royal Technical College and the rest were placed in employment.

Mombasa Institute of Muslim Education

This Institute provides secondary technical education leading to the G.E.C. "O" level examination and craft courses leading to the Intermediate examination of the City and Guilds of London Institute.

In 1960 there were 129 pupils in the secondary classes and 132 pupils in the craft courses.

Kenya Polytechnic

During 1960 part-time day-release and evening classes for the Kenya Polytechnic were held at the Royal Technical College and the Technical High School in Nairobi and 257 students enrolled for these courses. In 1961 these classes will all move into the new buildings of the Kenya Polytechnic.

Adult Literacy

Adult Literacy was started with the assistance of I.C.A. funds and was maintained by Government in the Nairobi area and extended to the Thika area in the latter half of the year. The Christian Council of Kenya and the Roman Catholic Church continued with their schemes in the Central Province. The Machakos African District Council continued its scheme in that district. A number of classes were organized on a small scale in other areas, mostly by Community Development Officers.

Evening Continuation Classes

The numbers enrolled at the Nairobi Evening Continuation Classes recovered after the previous year's setback. A new class was formed in the second term at the Church Army Centre, Doonholm Road, where instruction was given in English, Mathematics and Science.

The total numbers enrolled in advanced and elementary classes were:—

			1st term		2nd term
Advanced	...	..	385	..	448
Elementary		..	921	..	922
			<hr/>		<hr/>
		Totals ..	1,306	..	1,370
			<hr/>		<hr/>

Higher Education

In 1960 the following Kenya students were studying overseas:—

			U.K., Eire and Europe	India and Pakistan	Elsewhere	Total
European	..	..	252	—	37	289
Asian	..	..	764	520	24	1,308
Arab	..	..	16	—	2	18
African	..	..	126	103	537	766
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	..		1,158	623	600	2,381
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

*Kenya Students in East Africa:**Royal Technical College—*

European	..	..	..	..	13
Asian	..	..	..	..	82
African	..	..	..	..	106
TOTAL					201

Makerere College—

European	..	..	..	..	1
Asian	..	..	..	..	30
African	..	..	..	..	368
TOTAL					399

The total number of Kenya students undergoing higher education in 1960 was 2,381.

During the year 16 Commonwealth Teachers' bursaries for the United Kingdom were received. Awards of a similar nature have also been promised by the Australian Government.

For the first time scholarship awards have been received from Italy and Spain.

Outward Bound Training

The Outward Bound Mountain School at Loitokitok has continued to expand. The Dulverton Trust provided funds to cover the cost of two staff houses, a new dining hall block and a Land-Rover. A guest house and temporary Instructors' quarters have also been built.

Nine courses are run every year, three for schoolboys, each of 22 days, and six for seniors, each of 24 days. Courses of 64 can now be accommodated and there is an increasing demand for places.

The total attendance in the year 1st July, 1959-30th June, 1960, was 405: 253 from Kenya, 89 from Uganda and 63 from Tanganyika. The students trained were: Africans 199, Europeans 94, Asians 106 and Arabs 6.

Royal Technical College

During the year the College was engaged on extensive academic and physical reorganization prior to becoming a University College in 1961, for which the Principal and Vice-Principal were designated from among the College staff.

The College was reorganized into five Faculties—Arts, Science, Engineering, Art and Architecture and Special Professional Studies—and the Academic Board was enlarged and strengthened in conformity with the normal pattern of Faculty Boards.

Examination results in all departments were good, particularly in the Faculties of Engineering and Science. Negotiations were completed with the University of Manchester to approve the College Teacher-Training Courses in Domestic Science as leading to the award of the Teacher's Certificate of the University of Manchester.

A total of 136 new students—119 men and 17 women—were enrolled for the current College session.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Administration

Early in the year the hon. J. N. Muimi was appointed Minister for Health and Welfare, the Ministry's first African Minister. The Director of Medical Services continued to be Chief Medical Officer and act as Permanent Secretary.

The Nairobi Group Hospitals were administered by the Medical Superintendent, King George VI Hospital, and the Laboratory Services who was also in charge of the Medical Research Laboratory.

In medical charge of each province, except Northern Province, was a Senior Medical Officer, and for each district a Medical Officer was appointed.

Training

The policy of limiting the number of training schools for assistant nurses was continued and only ten Government schools remained. Training of enrolled assistant nurses on a fuller three-year course started during the year.

The following table gives the number of students in Kenya who qualified during 1960:—

Kenya Registered Nurses	..	..	..	7
Assistant Nurses	..	..	..	90
Assistant Midwives	..	..	..	61
Laboratory Assistants	..	..	..	5
Dark Room Assistants	..	..	..	4
Assistant Health Inspectors	..	..	..	7
Assistant Health Visitors	..	..	..	15
Health Assistants	..	..	..	46

Post-graduate training of auxiliaries was carried out at the Medical Training Centre. At King George VI Hospital five medical officers were working as registrars. The number of intern posts recognized by Makerere College was increased to 16 posts at King George VI Hospital and five at the Coast Province General Hospital.

Medical Officers undergoing study courses in the United Kingdom were successful in obtaining five D.P.H.s, three M.R.C.P.s and one F.R.C.S.

The Hospital Services

In Nairobi, the principal consultative hospital group for the Colony contains the King George VI Hospital, a large general hospital, specialist hospitals for mental diseases and infectious diseases. There are several specialist departments, including those of tropical medicine, psychiatry, gynaecology, orthopaedics, diseases of the ear, nose and throat, and a well-equipped diagnostic X-ray department. Associated with the hospital group is the Medical Research Laboratory which has facilities for pathological and bacteriological investigations.

From the Nairobi hospital group the Government medical services radiate to provincial general hospitals at Kisumu, Machakos, Mombasa, Nakuru and Nyeri. These hospitals have specialists in surgery and medicine, X-ray departments and pathological laboratories. There are district, sub-district and cottage hospitals staffed by one or more medical officers in the districts of each province.

Further specialist hospitals are a tuberculosis sanatorium in the Coast Province, a leprosarium in the Nyanza Province and a further leprosy settlement at the Coast.

Attached to most district hospitals is an obstetric unit under the care of the district medical officer, financed and staffed by the local health authority.

In Nairobi and Mombasa there are separate maternity hospitals run by the local authorities, and by voluntary agencies. Throughout the rural areas of Kenya there are small hospital-training schools run by Christian Missions, which are grant-aided by the Central Government.

There are European hospitals in Eldoret, Kitale, Nairobi, Nakuru, Nanyuki, Nyeri and Mombasa, whilst the Ismaili Community and various Hindu Associations have established hospitals in Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu. In particular the Aga Khan Platinum Jubilee Hospital, Nairobi, is a large hospital which provides a very high standard of service for patients of all races. There are also several nursing homes run privately or by voluntary agencies.

The Asian and Arab Hospital Fund Authority has operated successfully throughout its first year.

In Nairobi the Wellcome Trust Library and the Medical Research Laboratory were expanded. A new Government Chemist's laboratory was nearing completion, a sterile preparation unit was completed, and the children's wards at King George VI Hospital were modernized.

Health Services

The grant for health services given to the local authorities during 1960 was approximately 18 per cent above its 1958 level, which has tended to discourage expansion of health services.

New health centres were constructed during the year.

State of Health and Nutrition

Owing to Kenya's wide range of climatic conditions and tribal dietary habits, the state of nutrition varies. Malnutrition is most frequently apparent in the vulnerable groups. Protein deficiency is commonest among children of the agricultural tribes, in particular the Kikuyu. Iron deficiency anaemia is widespread in the coastal belt. A nutritional survey under the auspices of W.H.O. will be begun in 1961.

Plague

Plague has been confined to the Central Province for the last four years, where there have been an average of 15 human cases a year.

Poliomyelitis

Poliomyelitis is endemic, with an apparent epidemic interval of three years. In 1960, the most severe epidemic recorded was experienced with over 1,000 cases notified. Some one and a half million doses of an oral spray sabin type 1 vaccine were given.

Tuberculosis

There has been a slight decrease in the number of cases during 1960, the figure reported being 5,704. In 1959 there were 6,002 cases and in 1958, 6,952. B.C.G. vaccination campaigns have been carried out in various areas on the younger age groups.

Kala Azar

There has been an increase in the number of cases reported. Research is proceeding on identifying the vector of the parasite and on the production of a vaccine. This research is being assisted with a Colonial Development and Welfare grant

Special Agencies

U.N.I.C.E.F. has continued to give assistance with vehicles and other equipment for maternity and child welfare programmes. The

first phase of assistance in rural water supplies and sanitation was proceeding well by the end of the year in three districts.

The W.H.O./U.N.I.C.E.F./Kenya Government survey of pulmonary tuberculosis in Nairobi and its neighbouring rural areas continued. A very interesting finding has been that the incidence in rural areas differs little from the incidence among town dwellers from those areas. For example the incidence amongst Machakos Wakamba, whether living in their reserve or Nairobi, does not vary significantly.

Staff

Six expatriate medical officers were recruited. At the end of the year there were 110 expatriate medical officers of all ranks and 70 locally-born. Three African medical officers resigned to take up general practice.

Voluntary and Charitable Organizations

Voluntary organizations established in Kenya include :—

The Child Welfare Society of Kenya.

The British Red Cross Society.

The St. John Ambulance Brigade.

The Kenya Society for the Blind.

The Kenya Society for Deaf and Dumb Children.

The Kenya Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

The Kenya Society for the Physically Disabled.

The Salvation Army.

The Social Service League.

The League of Mercy.

The Shree Guru Singh Sabha.

The British Legion.

The Consolata Roman Catholic Mission, Nyeri.

The Shia Imami Ismailia Aga Khan Welfare Society.

The East Africa Women's League.

The Bait-ul-Mal Committee.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

The Dawoodi Bohora Jamaat Corporation.

The Christian Council of Kenya.

The Edelvale Home for Girls.

Two African Voluntary Societies are in process of organization.

The Child Welfare Society has established Nicol House for European children who are destitute or in need of care. African children are returned to their homes or, if they are orphans, accommodated in mission hostels. Asian children are accepted by their own community organizations.

The British Red Cross Society continues to supplement the health services in the Central Province, and to extend health education into villages and homes. The St. John Ambulance Brigade operates its first aid service throughout Kenya. Similarly the Red Cross is expanding its regional activities. The two organizations have combined in the field of lectures and training.

The Salvation Army operates two old-age hostels, the one in Nairobi and the other in Mombasa, a child orphanage in Nairobi, and two schools for the blind.

The Edelvale Home for Girls was established to deal with juveniles in moral danger, but also acts as an orphanage for destitute African children.

Dr. Barnado's Homes has concluded negotiations for establishing a branch of its service in Kenya to care for orphans, especially those of mixed parentage.

The Kenya Society for the Blind is responsible for a training centre in manual crafts at Machakos.

RETURN OF DISEASES—IN-PATIENTS, 1960

	EUROPEANS				ASIANS				AFRICANS									
	Admissions		Deaths		Admissions		Deaths		Admissions		Deaths							
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total						
General Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	71	44	115	—	2	2	241	105	346	15	6	21	23,476	15,847	39,323	1,216	920	2,136
New Growths	5	8	13	1	—	1	101	50	151	7	8	1	948	989	1,937	175	89	264
Allergic, Metabolic and Blood Diseases	8	9	17	2	—	2	119	50	169	5	2	7	2,683	2,389	5,072	401	309	710
Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs	20	51	71	—	1	1	118	43	161	—	1	1	3,885	2,284	6,169	190	119	309
Circulatory Diseases	14	6	20	5	2	7	103	38	141	7	3	10	1,104	831	1,935	187	136	323
Respiratory Diseases	50	41	91	—	—	—	249	197	446	2	1	3	14,722	10,684	25,406	1,054	876	1,930
Alimentary Diseases	51	49	100	—	—	—	291	164	455	4	1	5	8,013	5,222	13,235	762	546	1,308
Genito Urinary Diseases	13	27	40	—	—	—	132	211	343	5	2	7	1,664	3,953	5,617	78	54	132
Diseases of Pregnancy: Puerperium	—	104	104	—	—	—	—	112	112	—	1	1	—	17,265	17,265	—	143	143
Skin and Musculo Skeletal Diseases	33	15	48	—	—	—	92	50	142	—	1	1	5,452	3,121	8,573	27	24	51
Diseases of New Born	—	5	5	—	—	—	4	5	9	—	1	1	238	284	522	62	56	118
Ill-Defined Diseases	74	68	142	—	—	—	58	87	145	1	—	1	5,300	3,824	9,124	92	70	162
Injuries	41	25	66	1	—	1	320	110	430	11	9	20	13,554	5,263	18,817	285	125	410
TOTAL	380	452	832	9	5	14	1,828	1,222	3,050	58	28	86	81,039	71,956	152,995	4,529	3,467	7,996

HOUSING

At the beginning of 1960 the Ministry of Housing was responsible for the subject of Government Staff Housing and the administration of the Central Housing Board, established under the Housing Ordinance, 1953. Under the redistribution of portfolios which took place on the introduction of the Caretaker Government in April, the Ministry became responsible for the additional subjects of Common Services (the Printing and Stationery Department and the Government Coast Agency), Probation, Approved Schools and Juvenile Remand Homes, and it was redesignated the Ministry of Housing, Common Services, Probation and Approved Schools.

The Central Housing Board is the principal medium through which the Government promotes the building of housing for all races. The Board, which employs its own architect and engineer, makes loans for housing schemes to local authorities, assists them with the preparation of plans and contract documents and the supervision of projects.

Prior to the Housing (Amendment) Ordinance, 1960 (No. 42 of 1960), which was passed by the Legislative Council on 28th October and published on 6th December, the Board has been empowered to make loans for only African housing: the amending Ordinance enabled the Board to make loans for the housing of all races. The first loan for a non-African scheme was approved by the Board in November, subject to the amending Ordinance coming into force, in the form of a loan of £16,640 to the Kisumu Municipal Council for a tenant-purchase scheme for Asians.

During 1960 the Board approved loans to local authorities totalling £532,410 as compared with £776,211 in 1959. They included tenant-purchase schemes, rental schemes, owner-builder schemes, Social Centres serving housing estates, as well as the purchase of land for housing and loans to local authorities for re-lending to employers for building houses for their employees.

The Board approved expenditure of £600 on the building of one semi-detached block of two units in stabilized earth at Kiambu in the Central Province. A programme was drawn up for the collection of statistics to enable the cost of this form of construction to be compared with that of traditional methods.

Generally speaking, construction costs were at a satisfactory level during the year, due largely to the recession in the building trade and the resultant competition for whatever work was offering. For simple high density houses, with ceilings, prices varied from Sh. 13 to Sh. 15 per sq. ft., even in the more isolated areas such as Kakamega and Embu.

In September the Central Housing Board published a booklet which had been prepared with the main object of assisting local government authorities, district commissioners and others concerned

with the provision of housing for the lower-paid members of any race, particularly Africans.

The Ministry of Housing made grants for services to local authorities totalling £23,492. These grants are made to local authorities to meet 50 per cent of the cost of providing the services for housing projects (i.e. roads, water supply, sewerage, surface drainage): it is a condition that the other 50 per cent of the cost is found by the local authority from its own resources (including loan funds) and that no part of the cost is recovered through the rents or, in the case of tenant-purchase schemes, through the repayments. The object of the grants is to keep the rents or repayments as low as possible.

Work continued in the construction of the African housing project at Ofafa. It is being carried out with contractor-finance (the proposals were set out in Sessional Paper No. 3 of 1959 and approved by Legislative Council in December, 1959). In April, 1960, a contract in the sum of £1,467,446 was awarded by the City Council to Messrs. Alfred McAlpine (Pty) Limited, who were responsible for obtaining the requisite finance. The repayments due by the Council will begin four years from the start of the work and are guaranteed by the Government.

During the year, withdrawals by investors greatly exceeded the inflow of new money, with the result that building societies ceased to entertain new loan applications for house purchase, and residential building activity fell.

In January, the Ministry of Housing carried out a survey in order to assess the absolute minimum need for pool housing for Government employees throughout the Colony.

During the year the Ministry of Housing, in consultation with the Ministry of Works and the Ministry of Health, explored ways and means of reducing building costs for Government staff housing with the object of enabling more houses to be built for the same amount of money. Various measures were adopted which, while not diminishing comfort, will effect economies and therefore allow the funds available to go that much further.

In 1959 arrangements had been made by the Government with the Eagle Star Insurance Company for a loan of £250,000 for general staff housing. Work on this housing was completed in 1960; 30 houses have been built in Nairobi, 12 in Kisumu, nine in Mombasa and eight in Nakuru. In addition, two blocks of superior type maisonettes, each block comprising four maisonettes, were built at Kariakor, Nairobi for renting by senior African officers.

In 1960 the Government borrowed a further £250,000 from the Eagle Star Insurance Company for police staff housing in Nairobi and construction work started in May.

TOWN PLANNING

The department has continued to advise Government departments and local government bodies on all aspects of town and country planning. This work has involved the preparation and approval of 80 statutory development plans or part development plans and over 170 layout plans and sketches in connexion with development proposals in centres throughout the Colony.

There has been considerable development in the larger towns in African areas, which has resulted in increased planning work being undertaken. In some of these towns this work has taken the form of revised comprehensive plans for short- and long-term requirements and in others the planning of additional housing, shopping or social centres. There has been a marked improvement in the availability of topographical information for some of this work but other basic planning information is frequently not available and plans are, therefore, based on slender data. For this reason, and because the extent of the influence on towns of the agricultural developments now taking place cannot be assessed, plans are generally on a broad basis. Experience shows that if up-to-date topographical information of a quality recently made available for some centres could be available for each centre before planning work commenced the work of the department would be considerably enhanced.

In some major towns, which include Nairobi, Mombasa, Kitale and Eldoret, there has been a noticeable slowing down in the rate of building. This is due partly to the previous years of intensive development which has taken place in these centres and has, in certain spheres, resulted in overbuilding. Nevertheless, large-scale projects have taken place in housing, Government buildings, water and sewage schemes, and in Mombasa development includes considerable port installations and a new cement silo.

The detailed and comprehensive survey of existing conditions, both social and physical, within the extended boundaries of Mombasa, begun a year ago, has been completed and will be followed by an analysis of the survey and the preparation of the Master Plan which should be completed by the end of 1961.

A draft for a new comprehensive town planning ordinance has been prepared in the department. Its publication has been unavoidably postponed, and to fill the gap in legislation, work has commenced on a set of town and country planning regulations for the control of development and preparation of areas and town plans.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The work of self-help groups previously reported continued to progress, and these groups were used increasingly as a medium for teaching improved methods of cultivation and planting, better housing,

and health measures. Women played a very active part in many such self-help groups, and in certain areas provided leadership to the men-folk.

The application of self-help principles was used to great advantage in the creation of new youth centres, and the reconstruction of those built hurriedly earlier on. It was encouraging to note the increased responsibility taken by parents' committees. These committees engaged in money-raising activities for buying equipment and building materials, and at the same time influenced public opinion into a concern for youth problems. During the year under review approximately 14,470 members enjoyed the full-time activities catered for in 150 registered youth centres.

The officers of the department played a very important part in developing a new concept of training in the district training centres, where previously the emphasis had been almost entirely on homecraft subjects. Courses were held which fell within the general heading of civics. Leaders of self-help groups were given short courses of training related to the type of project in which the people were involved, and this approach generated even greater interest.

The *Maendeleo ya Wanawake* women's clubs continued to thrive, undoubtedly due to local authorities contributing to the cost of part-time leaders who were able to stimulate more varied programmes of activities. In many areas, as an extension of their activities, women's clubs undertook the supervision of children's creches, which provided another medium for teaching child care and nutrition subjects.

Adult literacy small-scale schemes were carried out through the women's clubs and youth centres. Many of the latter were not adults, though many had left school, and others had forgotten how to read and write.

The two adult centres at Jeanes School, Kabete, and Jeanes School, Maseno, continued to play an increasingly active part in leadership training. Community development subordinate staff undertook training at Kabete, which had the great advantage of bringing together the community development worker and many other government employees, and leaders from all walks of life. This in itself created a bridge between our staff and local leaders.

The Colony Sports Organization again played a very creative and active role in encouraging programmes of sporting events and the training of track officials and referees. The year of 1960 was a year for International sporting prestige. More people taking part means more people emerging. The inspiration and incentive of the Olympic Games held in Rome in this year, resulted in 16 new athletics records being set up out of a possible 20 during the year, as athletes strove for a place in Kenya's Olympic team.

The Kenya Olympics team acquitted themselves well in Rome, and Nyandika Maiyoro made his mark by finishing sixth in the final of the 5,000 metres, to become the first athlete from Africa to have his name inscribed on the "Role of Honour" in the event.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Relief of Distress

The Vote for the Relief of Distress was administered by the Social Welfare Division of the Ministry of Local Government, advised by the Advisory Committee for the Relief of Distressed Persons. The Committee, which has an official chairman, has on it representatives of voluntary charitable organizations, namely:—

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

The League of Mercy.

The Salvation Army.

The Social Service League.

The Child Welfare Society.

The Bait-ul-Mal Committee.

The British Legion.

The Anjuman Himayat Islam.

The Social Welfare Division acts as the secretariat to the Committee.

Individual cases of distress which come to the notice of the Committee are investigated and the cost of relief is apportioned between the voluntary societies and the Government Vote for the relief of distress. In the financial period ending 30th June, 1960, the amount spent from the Vote was approximately £50,000.

The total number of cases of distress has risen sharply over the past few years in parallel with an increase of urban populations resulting from the general development of the Colony and the gradual breaking down of tribal and caste systems. In 1960 cases of distress arising from unemployment increased, especially among Asians and Somalis.

In the absence of a social security scheme, it has been necessary to include in the expenditure from the Vote for the Relief of Distress, the maintenance of aged persons, although each case is presented to the Advisory Committee as an individual case of distress.

CHAPTER 8—LEGISLATION

Sixty-eight Ordinances were enacted, the principal of which were:—

The Vagrancy Ordinance, 1960

(No. 1 of 1960)

This Ordinance repealed and replaced the Vagrancy Ordinance (Cap. 59 of the Laws of Kenya) to make the control of vagrancy more effective.

The Preservation of Public Security Ordinance, 1960

(No. 2 of 1960)

This Ordinance repealed and replaced the Emergency Powers Ordinance (Cap. 42 of the Laws of Kenya) and provided powers, to be brought into operation by the Governor whenever necessary, to ensure the preservation of public security at any time when the powers and sanctions under the permanent and substantive law of the Colony are found to be inadequate for that purpose.

The Detained and Restricted Persons (Special Provisions) Ordinance, 1960

(No. 3 of 1960)

This Ordinance empowers the Governor to make regulations providing for the continued detention or restriction of those persons over whom he considers it necessary, in the interests of public security, to exercise control by such means after the ending of the Emergency declared in 1952.

The Corneal Grafting Ordinance, 1960

(No. 10 of 1960)

This Ordinance makes provision to enable the cornea of recently dead persons to be removed for grafting. Its provisions follow closely those of the Corneal Grafting Act, 1952, of the United Kingdom.

The Credit to Africans (Control) (Repeal) Ordinance, 1960

(No. 11 of 1960)

This Ordinance repeals the Credit to Africans (Control) Ordinance (Cap. 104 of the Laws of Kenya) which controlled the granting of credit in excess of Sh. 2,000 by a non-African to an African.

The Customs Tariff (Dumping and Subsidies) Ordinance, 1960
(No. 18 of 1960)

This Ordinance is complementary to the Customs (Dumping and Subsidies) Act, 1959, of the East Africa High Commission, and is designed to counteract by means of Customs duties, imposed by order of the Governor in Council of Ministers, dumping and subsidies affecting goods imported into the Colony.

The Local Authorities Provident Fund Ordinance, 1960
(No. 25 of 1960)

Although a number of Ordinances contained powers enabling local authorities to set up provident funds for their employees, and although these powers had been successfully involved, the need had been felt for some time for a central fund to which those authorities who wished to participate could advantageously contribute. This Ordinance provides for the establishment of such a fund, and for its management by a Board set up for that purpose.

The Hindu Marriage and Divorce Ordinance, 1960
(No. 28 of 1960)

This Ordinance, enacted as a result of representations by the Hindu community of Kenya, replaces the provisions of the Hindu Marriage, Divorce and Succession Ordinance (Cap. 149 of the Laws of Kenya), relating to Hindu marriage and divorce to bring the law of Kenya in that regard into line with that of India. This Ordinance follows substantially the provisions of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, of India.

The King's African Rifles (Reserve of Officers) Ordinance, 1960
(No. 32 of 1960)

This Ordinance repeals and replaces the King's African Rifles (Reserve of Officers) Ordinance, 1927 (Ordinance No. 12 of 1927). Owing to the outbreak of war in 1939, no appointments to the Reserve had been made since 1939, and this Ordinance was enacted to resuscitate the Reserve, to provide a pool of officers and to associate locally commissioned officers with the King's African Rifles.

The Prisons (Amendment) Ordinance, 1960
(No. 33 of 1960)

This Ordinance amends the Prisons Ordinance (Cap. 78 of the Laws of Kenya) to bring the law of the Colony into line with the practice of the United Kingdom and the majority of colonial territories so as to allow remission of up to one-third of a sentence,

instead of one-seventh as at present. This privilege is extended to all sentences (other than of life imprisonment) of more than one month (including sentences in default of payment of a fine).

The National Loans Ordinance, 1960

(No. 34 of 1960)

This Ordinance makes provision, on the lines of the National Loans Act, 1939, of the United Kingdom, both for the repayment of maturing debt by the raising of loans where necessary, and for the exchange of securities (whether on or before maturity) by other securities.

The Law of Contract Ordinance, 1960

(No. 43 of 1960)

This Ordinance repeals the application to Kenya of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, and substitutes therefor the common law of England, together with the doctrines of equity and certain specified Acts of Parliament dealing with the law of contract enacted since 1897.

The Public Collections Ordinance, 1960

(No. 45 of 1960)

This Ordinance regulates the promotion and making of public collections of money and property.

The Insurance Companies Ordinance, 1960

(No. 46 of 1960)

This Ordinance provides for the control and licensing of companies carrying on insurance business, and is based on the Insurance Companies Act, 1958, of the United Kingdom with certain modifications derived from the Insurance Act, 1956, of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The Agriculture (Amendment) Ordinance, 1960

(No. 47 of 1960)

This Ordinance amends the Agriculture Ordinance, 1955 (No. 8 of 1955), firstly to give effect to the proposals contained in Sessional Papers Nos. 10 of 1958/59 and 6 of 1959/60 (which dealt mainly with the future of the Highlands); secondly to implement many of the recommendations of the MacGillivray Report on the organization

of agriculture; and thirdly to provide the machinery for carrying out the Government's schemes for promoting the settlement and development of land by persons of all races.

The Legislative Council Elections Ordinance, 1960

(No. 48 of 1960)

This Ordinance consolidates in an amended form all of the law relating to elections to the Legislative Council. The amendments to the law are those required to carry into effect the constitutional changes decided on at the 1960 Lancaster House conference.

The Public Order (Amendment) Ordinance, 1960

(No. 53 of 1960)

This Ordinance amends the Public Order Ordinance, 1950 (No. 26 of 1950), to reinforce the powers of the executive for the maintenance of public order.

The Penal Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 1960

(No. 54 of 1960)

This Ordinance amends the Penal Code (Cap. 24 of the Laws of Kenya) to bring the Code into line with comparable laws of other countries and to improve its application to modern conditions in accordance with recent advances in the science of criminology.

The Police Ordinance, 1960

(No. 58 of 1960)

This Ordinance repeals and replaces the Police Ordinance, 1948 (No. 79 of 1948), and the Kenya Police Force Reserve Ordinance (Cap. 76 of the Laws of Kenya), to incorporate those recommendations of the Kenya Police Commission, 1953, which were not effected by the Police (Amendment) Ordinance, 1954 (No. 55 of 1954).

The Detention Camps (Amendment) Ordinance, 1960

(No. 67 of 1960)

This Ordinance amends the Detention Camps Ordinance (Cap. 80 of the Laws of Kenya), to provide for remission of up to one-third of a sentence of more than one month's detention in order to give an incentive to good behaviour in detention camps and to improve discipline. This Ordinance makes similar provision to that made by the Prisons (Amendment) Ordinance, 1960 (No. 33 of 1960).

CHAPTER 9—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS

JUSTICE: SYSTEM OF COURTS

The Courts of Justice comprise—

- (1) the Supreme Court, established by the Kenya (Constitution) Order in Council, 1958, with full jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, over all persons and all matters in Kenya, including Admiralty jurisdiction arising on the high seas and elsewhere;
- (2) the subordinate courts constituted under the provisions of the Courts Ordinance; and
- (3) the African Courts constituted under the provisions of the African Courts Ordinance, 1951.

THE LAW OF KENYA

The enacted law of Kenya consists of Orders in Council relating to the Colony, certain English and Indian Acts applied wholly or in part, and Ordinances enacted by the Kenya Legislature; and orders, regulations, rules, by-laws and other subsidiary legislation made thereunder.

Civil and criminal jurisdiction is exercised in accordance with such enactments, where applicable, and otherwise in conformity with the common law and the doctrines of equity of England, and with the status of general application in force in England on 12th August, 1897, so far only as the circumstances of Kenya and its inhabitants permit, and subject to such qualifications as local circumstances render necessary.

In all civil and criminal cases to which Africans are parties, every court is guided by tribal law so far as it is applicable and is not repugnant to justice or morality or inconsistent with any Order in Council, Ordinance, order, regulation, rule, by-law or other subsidiary legislation made under any Order in Council or Ordinance, and decides all such cases according to substantial justice, without undue regard to technicalities or procedure.

SUPREME COURT

General

The Supreme Court now consists of the Chief Justice and 11 Puisne Judges. The Court has sat as usual at Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu continuously throughout the year, and it has been possible to extend this service to Nakuru. Criminal Sessions have been held at these places monthly or every two months as required. Circuit

Sessions are held at regular intervals at Eldoret, Kitale, Nyeri, Kisii and Kericho and at such other places in the Colony as circumstances require.

Appeals from the Supreme Court lie to the Court of Appeal to Eastern Africa.

Legal Practitioners

Legal practitioners are termed Advocates of the Supreme Court and all advocates are compulsory members of the Law Society of Kenya. The qualification required is, generally speaking, that of solicitor or barrister in England or a similar qualification in Scotland, Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland, and certain countries of the British Commonwealth. 12 months' residence in the Colony since qualification is also required.

There is no functional division of members of the Bar and all advocates have equal rights of audience before all courts in the Colony.

Queen's Counsel are appointed in Kenya and one was appointed during 1960.

Commissioner for Oaths may be granted their Commissions by the Chief Justice after two years in practice as an advocate.

Notaries Public may be granted after five years in practice as an advocate.

Subordinate Courts

Subordinate Courts of the Colony are created by the Courts Ordinance. These Courts may be Magistrates' Courts or Muslim Subordinate Courts. The former may be of the first, second or third class and the latter may be Liwali's, Cadi's or Mudir's Courts.

With the formal ending of the Emergency, conditions during the year under review have returned to normal, though certain Resident Magistrates and other Magistrates continue to exercise enhanced powers under section 15 of the Criminal Procedure Code, Cap. 27.

Statistics

STATISTICS

The revenue figures for the years 1956 to 1960 inclusive relate to the financial year beginning on 1st July and ending on 30th June next. All figures reflect a continued general increase in the normal work of the Courts of the Colony.

*Civil and Criminal Cases filed in Kenya during 1950-1960
in Supreme Court and Resident Magistrates' Courts*

YEAR	COURTS	CASES FILED			CASES PENDING			REVENUE
		Civil	Crim.	Total	Civil	Crim.	Total	
								£
1950	Supreme	2,342	2,690	5,032	1,747	159	1,906	} 77,026
	Magistrate	10,134	33,895	33,029	6,293	1,578	7,781	
1951	Supreme	2,858	2,668	5,526	1,979	213	2,192	} 91,625
	Magistrate	10,793	47,973	57,766	8,392	1,729	10,121	
1952	Supreme	3,188	1,926	5,144	1,893	52	1,945	} 107,497
	Magistrate	11,730	48,025	59,755	6,883	1,619	8,502	
1953	Supreme	5,983	5,817	11,800	3,251	380	3,630	} 112,967
	Magistrate	21,816	56,216	78,032	6,735	2,324	9,059	
1954	Supreme	2,751	3,767	6,518	2,899	112	3,011	} 120,753
	Magistrate	17,170	50,938	68,108	8,768	1,939	10,707	
1955	Supreme	3,014	2,097	5,111	2,460	122	2,582	} 294,107
	Magistrate	16,405	63,259	79,664	8,366	2,765	11,131	
1956	Supreme	3,548	1,782	5,330	2,478	208	2,686	} 250,794
	Magistrate	21,906	72,854	94,760	10,108	3,040	13,148	
1957	Supreme	3,756	2,514	6,270	2,663	181	2,844	} 282,277
	Magistrate	25,480	85,960	111,440	13,390	3,133	16,523	
1958	Supreme	4,022	2,318	6,340	2,958	196	3,154	} 359,150
	Magistrate	26,226	87,007	113,233	15,102	3,078	18,180	
1959	Supreme	4,025	3,025	7,050	3,256	276	3,532	} 386,274
	Magistrate	25,677	88,633	114,310	14,564	3,188	17,752	
1960	Supreme	4,468	3,392	7,860	2,864	284	3,148	} 411,692
	Magistrate	29,655	102,151	131,806	16,060	2,387	18,447	

AFRICAN COURTS

At the end of 1960 there were 130 African courts, the majority in the African lands but courts are also established in all municipalities and in most of the larger townships.

The African courts system is regulated by the African Courts Ordinance, 1951. The courts consist of benches of Elders appointed by the Provincial Commissioner concerned and they exercise jurisdiction over Africans only. In civil matters they administer tribal customary law. In criminal matters they try offences against African District Council by-laws, breaches of chiefs' orders issued under the Native Authority Ordinance, and offences under a number of other Ordinances in accordance with powers conferred upon them by the Governor under section 14 of the African Courts Ordinance. This includes 32 sections of the Penal Code.

The lower African courts may impose fines up to Sh. 500 and terms of imprisonment up to six months, and the African Appeal Courts fines up to Sh. 1,000 and imprisonment up to one year. Certain selected courts have powers to impose sentences of corporal punishment on juveniles and also to make probation orders under the Probation of Offenders Ordinance.

The African courts are supervised by Administrative Officers who have wide powers to revise their decisions and to transfer cases

when appropriate to other courts. The Ordinance provides for the appointment of Provincial African Courts Officers who have similar revisionary powers within their provinces. It also provides for an African Courts Officer who holds these revisionary powers within the Colony as a whole. He is a member of the Ministry of African Affairs and exercises overall supervision of the African courts in the Colony. One of his most important duties is to scrutinize the monthly criminal returns which are submitted by the African courts with a view to revising any cases in which the charges or sentences are irregular.

The Ordinance provides for appeals from an African lower court to an African Appeal Court and thence to a District Officer's Court and finally to the Court of Review. This is the highest court in the African courts system and its decisions are final.

The number of cases heard by African courts during the year, excluding tax cases, was 131,297, as compared with 137,571 in 1959. The number of tax cases rose from 90,257 to 131,927.

THE PROBATION SERVICE

The Probation Service was gratified by the award in Her Majesty's New Year's Honours List, of the M.B.E. to one of its members; it was regarded as recognition of the merit of its work in the field of treatment of offenders.

During the year there was a gross total of 4,008 offenders on probation, of whom 1,061 completed their probationary periods satisfactorily. Another 275 committed subsequent offences, or other breaches of their probation orders, which resulted in their being sentenced for the offences for which they were put on probation, whilst 136 had absconded and had not been apprehended at the date of expiry of their orders. This left a balance of 2,536 persons still on probation on 31st December, 1960.

The work of redeeming and rehabilitating these people was affected by the prevailing economic situation which made the finding of employment much more difficult. To try to reform an unemployed and hungry man without first finding him a job, is merely to treat the symptoms without removing one of the potential urges to further delinquency. In the circumstances, therefore, the proportion of successes is regarded as gratifying.

There are juvenile courts established at Nairobi and Nakuru, and in other parts of the country magistrates often hear such cases in chambers. To give some idea of the juvenile problem, Nairobi Juvenile Court dealt with 1,187 cases in 1960. Many juveniles came from poor homes although the parents usually managed to give them a smattering of primary education which, while it lasted, kept them occupied and gave them discipline and a feeling of purpose. This ceased when their parents could no longer afford it, and they left school and resumed an aimless existence. Sometimes the parents urge

them to go to the cities to endeavour to earn a little money to eke out the meagre family finances, and sometimes they go of their own initiative, through dissatisfaction with their idleness. On arrival in town they usually meet other unemployed and unemployable persons and, unless they are particularly fortunate, they get involved in one of the more common offences such as petty theft, housebreaking or burglary. The drift to Nairobi, and to a lesser extent Nakuru, by juveniles in search of employment or a more exciting life, results in many of them being returned to their districts by the courts after they have been found to be vagrants. In nearly all such cases pre-sentence inquiries and reports are made by the Probation Service.

Possibly due to their maturity and consequentially greater stability, it was found that, as in previous years, the response to probation by adults was more sustained than that by juveniles and the proportion of satisfactory completions was, therefore, correspondingly better.

A probation hostel was erected in Nairobi during the year at a cost of £5,400 to which up to 14 probationers could be sent by the Courts, on a condition of residence, or be taken by probation officers, for temporary shelter whilst efforts are being made to find them employment and alternative accommodation. It will undoubtedly be an invaluable aid to the work of the Service.

The work of Probation Officers is examined by district probation case committees, of which there are now 16 sitting in an advisory capacity. The work and recommendations of these for the improvement of the Service are co-ordinated by a central probation committee presided over by the Honourable the Chief Justice, Sir Ronald Sinclair, to whom the Service is indebted for the very constructive interest he takes in its work.

One African probation assistant was sent to the United Kingdom on a grant for further training and it is expected more will be sent in future to effect the gradual localization of its personnel.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

In 1960, 38 persons were sentenced to death by the Supreme Court. At the beginning of the year six persons were awaiting hearing of their Appeals or the decision of the Governor in Council. Of these 44 persons—

29 were executed;

8 had their sentences commuted by the Governor in Council to varying terms of imprisonment;

2 were ordered by the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa to be retried;

1 was on appeal convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to imprisonment by the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa;

4 awaited the decision of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa or of the Governor in Council at the end of 1960.

POLICE

Organization

Year	Gazetted Officers	Inspectors	N.C.O.'s	Constables
1959	219	1,167	2,177	9,252
1960	220	1,153	2,183	9,445

Crime

The total number of cases reported to the Police during 1960 was 44,697, which represents an increase of 22.9 per cent on the 1959 total of 36,362.

1959	36,362
1960	44,697

Comparative crime figures for 1959 and 1960 were:—

Offences Against Property

	1959	1960
Nairobi City	6,340	8,303
Mombasa Urban	3,635	3,703
Remainder of Settled and Urban areas	8,533	11,434
African Areas	8,399	9,704
Total ..	26,907	33,144

Offences Against Persons

	1959	1960
Nairobi City	811	1,377
Mombasa Urban	557	565
Remainder of Settled and Urban areas	1,598	1,896
African areas	2,530	3,191
Total ..	5,496	7,029

Offences against property rose by 6,237.

There was an increase of 566 offences against persons in Nairobi, and an increase of eight offences in Mombasa Urban compared with 1959. A Colony-wide increase of 1,533 offences against the person were recorded.

Air Wing

The Air Wing fleet of eight Cessna 180-type aircraft during the year carried out 4,322 hours' flying, representing approximately 584,000 miles and 870,000 passenger miles.

New V.H.F./R.T. equipment was fitted to all aircraft providing six channels, and V.O.R. navigational aid. Experiments are in progress with H.F./R.T. in three aircraft.

Kenya Police Reserve

At the beginning of the year the Reserve was generally under establishment in the Inspectorate and in subordinate ranks, but a steady flow of recruits during the course of the year progressively narrowed the gap between the revised establishment for this class and its effective strength.

The strength of active reservists stood at 29 gazetted officers, 1,187 inspectorate and 623 rank and file against an establishment of 29 gazetted officers, 1,273 inspectorate and 990 rank and file as at 31st December, 1960.

During the year reservists continued to give much useful assistance to the regular force in its routine duties, particularly in Nairobi, by taking over night duties in police stations.

Training was carried out steadily, within the necessary financial limits.

TRIBAL POLICE

The control of the Tribal Police Force is vested in the Provincial Administration. The establishment of Tribal Police has been increased from 4,626 to 4,828 in 1960.

A new rank of Provincial Sergeant Major was created during the year on the basis of one for each Province and one for the Nairobi Extra-Provincial District. There are in all seven Provincial Sergeant Majors and their duties consist of controlling Provincial, District and Divisional training schemes under the Provincial Commissioner.

A few Tribal Policewomen have been enlisted for service in Nairobi. Their main duty is to look after juvenile vagrants.

The good standard of behaviour and efficiency achieved during the Emergency has been maintained.

PRISONS AND DETENTION CAMPS

Considerable progress was made in 1960 in the introduction of up-to-date systems of treatment and training of prisoners based upon the Minimum Standard Rules agreed at the First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. New legislation was drafted to provide for prison administration, Borstal institutions, extra-mural penal employment and the treatment of adolescent delinquents by short-term detention centres rather than imprisonment. The new legislation provides for review of sentence by a Board, abolition of the licence system for adults and the substitution of compulsory supervision in selected cases. During the year a progressive stage system and an earnings scheme were introduced.

The training of African junior prison officers for senior posts was intensified and the standard of women prison officers was raised.

The daily average number of persons of all categories held in custody in 1960 was 22,801, an increase of 829 on the figure for 1959. This daily average was made up of:—

Convicted prisoners	..	..	..	10,913
Remands and trials	..	..	..	1,256
Cap. 80 detainees	..	..	..	10,632

At the end of the year there were 54 prisons and 82 (Cap. 80) detention camps. The prisons were classified as follows:—

Central prison for male young prisoners	..	1
Industrial training prison for long-term repeaters	.. .. .	2
Industrial training prison for long-term stars		2
Agricultural training prison for long-term stars		1
Agricultural training open prison for long-term stars	.. .. .	1
Central prison for women	.. .. .	2
Medium security camps for stars	.. ..	7
Medium security camps for trainable repeaters		2
Separate remand prisons	.. .. .	5
District prisons	.. .. .	30
Special prison for subversive category	..	1

Persons who have not been previously imprisoned more than once, and who are liable to sentence on conviction of not more than six months, may, as an alternative to imprisonment, be ordered to serve their sentence in a Cap. 80 detention camp where they are employed upon general labouring work. During the year 68,314 persons were admitted to Cap. 80 detention camps, as compared with 67,472 in 1959.

Prison staff employed at the end of the years 1959 and 1960 was as follows:—

	1959	1960
Superior officers	83	101
Subordinate officers	3,615	4,391
Civilian staff:		
Executive Staff	38	45
Clerical and analogous staff	118	179
	<hr/> 3,854 <hr/>	<hr/> 4,716 <hr/>

During the year 65,731 persons were received into prison and of these 38,045 were committed on remand. Of those remanded, 15,934 were subsequently convicted and 22,024 were discharged. Vagrants committed in 1959 numbered 7,361 and this number increased to 19,074 in 1960. Of the 19,074, 18,297 were repatriated to their home district, 18 were found work and 525 were released after serving the maximum period of three months.

The Adviser to the Secretary of State on Penal Administration in Overseas Territories visited Kenya in 1960 and inspected a large number of the penal establishments. The transfer of responsibility for Emergency detention camps and their inmates to the Special Commissioner was completed early in the year.

Religious instruction continued under the supervision of a full-time senior chaplain and six chaplains. Six new posts of prison welfare after-care officers were created. Their work, coupled with the very active Kenya Prisoners' Aid Association organization, will assist in the successful rehabilitation of discharged prisoners.

CHAPTER 10—PUBLIC UTILITIES

ELECTRICITY

Bulk sales of electricity by the Kenya Power Company Limited to the authorized distributors, the East African Power and Lighting Company Limited, from substations at Lessos, Lanet and Nairobi, increased from some 224.5 million units in 1959 to 262.5 million units in 1960, an increase of 16.9 per cent.

The East African Power and Lighting Company Limited have extended their transmission systems thus enabling Kisumu and Nandi Hills to benefit from the bulk supply and will, during 1961, bring a supply to Thomson's Falls. Further possible extensions in a number of areas are being investigated. To meet increased demand in the Coast area, the East African Power and Lighting Company Limited are installing additional steam plant.

Sales of electricity to consumers throughout the areas in Kenya covered by the Distributing Licences granted to the East African Power and Lighting Company Limited totalled 335,776,177 units during 1960, an increase of 12.7 per cent compared with 1959.

The extension of irrigation schemes in agriculture is reflected by the increased sales of units for water pumping which rose from 3.392 million units in 1959 to 5.555 million units during 1960.

The following tables give comparative figures of the power generated in 1959 and 1960 by the two companies:—

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING COMPANY LIMITED
(Authorized Distributors)

BRANCH/ AREA	1960			1959		
	M.D. kW	M.D. Increase or Decrease	Units Generated and Purchased	Units Increase or Decrease	M.D. kW	Units Generated and Purchased
Nairobi ..	52,860	% +19.97	258,372,360	% +11.06	44,060	232,633,270
Coast Area	14,803	+8.80	79,674,620	+8.33	13,606	73,545,434
Rift Valley	3,400	+21.43	17,068,160	+31.21	2,800	13,007,805
Eldoret ..	1,080	+8.00	4,937,580	—0.71	1,000	4,973,114
Nyanza ..	2,500	+92.31	10,460,265	+59.63	1,300	6,552,800
Kitale ..	498	—9.45	2,336,526	—30.95	550	3,383,810
Nanyuki ..	476	+6.25	2,015,365	+21.37	448	1,660,521
Nyeri ..	960	—	4,438,597	—	(Operated by Nyeri Electricity Under- taking)	
TOTAL ..	76,577	—	379,303,473	+13.31	—	334,756,754

THE KENYA POWER COMPANY LIMITED—BULK SUPPLIES
*Schedule of Units Purchased and Generated for the years
1959 and 1960*

STATION	M.D.	Increase %	Units	Increase or Decrease %	M.D.	Units
Tana ..	15,200	—	72,916,700	+9.13	15,200	66,815,800
Wanjii ..	7,400	—	52,745,890	—0.64	7,400	53,085,210
Bulk Supply	23,925	18.55	160,084,950	+23.72	20,265	129,388,750
TOTAL ..	46,525	—	286,507,540	+14.93	—	249,289,760

CHAPTER 11—COMMUNICATIONS

RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS

Revenue

The revenue for the year 1960 from the operating of Railway Services, including inland waterways, road and catering services, for Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, was £19,673,000, an increase of £159,000 on 1959. Separate figures for the operation of these services in Kenya are not available. Goods traffic moved by the inland transport services earned £16,238,000, an increase of £220,000 and passenger traffic earned £1,961,000, some £6,000 less than in the previous year. The increase in goods traffic earnings is attributable to the greater volume of traffic carried. Harbours revenue amounted to £5,127,000, an increase of £456,000, mainly because of higher tonnages.

Port of Mombasa

Particulars of cargo, shipping and passengers dealt with at the port of Mombasa during 1959 and 1960 are set out below:—

TONNAGE OF CARGO

	1959 Deadweight Tons	1960 Deadweight Tons
<i>Imports—</i>		
General Cargo (excluding Military) ..	535,401	551,626
Military	13,590	15,459
Coal.. .. .	36,093	42,671
Bulk Oil	978,794	1,023,586
Total Imports	1,563,878	1,633,342
<i>Exports—</i>		
General Cargo (excluding Military) ..	853,205	871,323
Military	1,775	1,734
Bunker Oil	116,244	101,780
Bulk Oil	22,051	27,586
Total Exports.. ..	993,275	1,002,423
Transshipment (inward and outward) ..	11,301	15,618
Total tonnage handled ..	2,568,454	2,651,383
Number of ships entered port	1,270	1,330
Net registered tonnage of those ships ..	4,110,695	4,469,754
Passengers embarked and disembarked ..	80,321	82,219

At Kipevu work on the new deepwater berths, Nos. 11 to 14, proceeded satisfactorily and at the end of the year berths 11 and 12 were virtually completed. They were officially opened on 3rd February, 1961.

Railways

The tonnage of public traffic originating on the Kenya-Uganda and Tanga Lines during 1960 amounted to 3,496,000, compared with 3,476,000 in 1959. Forwardings from Kenya stations amounted to 2,727,000 tons, some 122,000 more than the previous year. Traffic received at Kenya stations rose by 131,000 tons to 2,621,000 tons. Rail clearances from Mombasa Island at 1,404,000 tons, were about 43,000 greater than in 1959 because of increases in all types of imports.

The number of passengers carried on the Kenya-Uganda and Tanga Lines was 3,447,000, which was 746,000 below the previous year's figure, largely because of the withdrawal of local services on the Tanga Line.

The locomotive and rolling stock position in 1960 was adequate. Eight of the ten medium-size diesel-electric locomotives which were ordered in 1958 entered service in 1960, on the Kenya-Uganda Line, which also received 15 new third class coaches and a number of tank and livestock vehicles.

Engineering work undertaken during the year included the completion of relaying the Mombasa-Nairobi section in 95 lb. per yard material. Preliminary work on the link line between Mnyusi and Ruvu, to connect the Tanga Line—and by it the Kenya-Uganda Line—with the Tanganyika Central Line began during the year and track laying commenced in January, 1961. Completion of the project is expected in the second half of 1962 at an estimated cost of £2,160,000.

Kisumu Port

The cargo tonnage dealt with at the pier during 1960 was 259,000 compared with 241,000 in the previous year the increase being principally due to higher tonnages of bulk oils.

The new large "Fish" class launch, *Barbus*, entered service in May and the hull of the R.M.S. *Victoria*, 1,500 tons, was launched in September. It is expected that, after fitting out, the vessel will enter service about the middle of 1961.

ROADS

Detailed statistics of all road works expenditure by the Ministry of Works and by local authorities, under arrangements with the Road Authority, are contained in the Road Authority's annual report.

Work continued on the Mau Summit-Eldoret Road, Kericho-Mau Summit Road, the North Coast Road and the Nyeri-Nyeri Station Road.

Total expenditure by the Road Authority during the year was £548,600.

Work got under way under the £4,000,000 contractor-finance scheme on the Nyeri-Sagana Road (Contractors the Mowlem Construction Company and Raymond International (U.K.) Limited), and the section from Nyeri to Karatina was nearing completion by 30th June, 1960.

Negotiations were completed with the International Bank for £1,000,000 Loan Scheme for roads in African areas of high agricultural production.

AVIATION

Aircraft movements continued to increase throughout the year. 12 airlines operated scheduled trunk route services into Kenya using Boeing 707, Douglas DC8, Britannia, Constellation, Viscount, Dakota and Canadair aircraft.

Four airlines now operate jet aircraft on scheduled services, providing 28 transit services per week by jet aircraft.

The East African Airways Corporation added to their DC3 and Canadair fleet by two Comet 4 aircraft. The Corporation again showed an increase in the previous year's figures, with a total of 149,419 passengers carried. Revenue miles were 4,804,029 and revenue hours 26,615. Freight and mail carried totalled 2,896 and 735 short tons respectively.

The continued increase in air traffic resulted, by the year's end, in a total of over 10,000 aircraft movements per month at the three Nairobi aerodromes. One new non-directional radio beacon was installed on the Ngong Hills and provision was made for a similar beacon to the south-east of Nairobi. Such beacons, used in conjunction with the Instrument Landing System, on which installation works had commenced at the end of the year, will result in improved procedures for the aircraft using Nairobi Airport. The Directorate of Civil Aviation continued to provide the air traffic services for all civil and military aircraft, with the sole exception of Aerodrome Control Services at Eastleigh, which is provided by the Royal Air Force.

The first two stations of the V.H.F. Area Cover Scheme at Vuria and Loldiani are now fully operational and provide static-free communication with aircraft over most of the northern half of the Flight Information Region. It is agreed by all concerned that this is probably the biggest step forward in air/ground communications which has been made to date in the whole of the African continent. Plans are in hand to extend similar cover to the southern half of the Flight Information Region.

Five notifiable accidents occurred during the year, one of which resulted in the death of a pedestrian.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND POSTAL SERVICES

The East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration is a self-contained service of the East Africa High Commission and is controlled by a headquarters staff in Nairobi, under the direction of the Postmaster-General, who is an *ex officio* Member of the Central Legislative Assembly.

At the end of the year, there were 228 post offices in operation in Kenya. During the year, work began on the reconstruction of the head post office and headquarters buildings in Nairobi with the

addition of a new floor level to Telephone House and the demolition of the old parcels office. A temporary parcels office has been set up in rented premises in Sadler Street, Nairobi.

Telephone Service

The international Telex (Teleprinter Exchange) service was introduced in East Africa on 6th July, 1960, when a Telex exchange was opened in Nairobi. This service offers connexion by teleprinter between subscribers in Kenya and 11 other countries, namely Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Irish Republic, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and U.S.A., and also gives direct connexion between subscribers and the telegraph office for transmission of telegrams. The service is at present only open to subscribers in the Nairobi area, but plans are in hand to extend the service to other major towns in East Africa.

The international telephone service was extended to Bahrein in the Persian Gulf and a direct link to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was brought into use in August, 1960. In addition to speeding up the calls to the Federation, it has been possible to reduce the cost of a three-minute call from Sh. 40 to Sh. 30.

Radiocall Service

This service, which enables subscribers who live or work in remote areas to communicate by means of H.F. radio with control stations operated by the Administration, which in turn can extend calls to telephone subscribers or telegraph offices anywhere in East Africa, came into operation on 9th March, 1960.

CHAPTER 12—GOVERNMENT INFORMATION SERVICES

GENERAL

During 1960 the appointments of Public Relations Officer and Press Officer were separated to allow for closer and more detailed attention to these important roles.

PRESS

Mainly as a result of the increasing tempo of Kenya's political evolution, increasing demands were made upon the Information Services. In particular, the Press Office had to cope with heavy pressure, largely on account of the ever-growing number of overseas newspaper, news agency and television correspondents based in Kenya. The emergence, first of the *Sunday Nation* and then of the *Daily Nation* and the increased frequency of the Swahili newspaper *Taifa* from a weekly to a daily, also brought further demands upon the services of the Press Office.

Among visiting pressmen, broadcasters and publicists, which numbered over 100 during the year, were B.B.C. and Independent Television film units. A British Overseas Airways Corporation film team also spent some time filming in the Colony.

For the Ministry of Tourism, the Information Services produced 20,000 copies of a booklet *Tribes of Kenya*, 75,000 copies of a full-colour folder on Kenya's tourist attractions and 5,000 copies of a new tourist poster. Two special tourist editions of the illustrated magazine *Kenya Today* were also produced in conjunction with the Ministry of Tourism. East African Tourist Travel Association assisted with world-wide distribution of these publications.

The Photographs Library acquired a further 2,400 new photographs of Kenya and photographs on wild life, land consolidation, education, welfare and personalities were in great demand. More than 32,000 prints were supplied internally and to outside purchasers.

PUBLICATIONS

Nearly 3½ million items of printed matter, ranging from newspapers to booklets and posters, were distributed within Kenya, most of the material having been produced by the Publications Section.

The demand for the weekly newspaper *Habari* increased during 1960 to 15,000 copies per issue and special editions were produced to feature current topics, including the appointment of new African Ministers, security regulations and the land question.

Gross circulation figures for publications were:

	No. of issues	Circulation
<i>Habari</i> (weekly standard issue) ..	52	753,000
<i>Habari</i> (special issues)	3	45,000
<i>Habari</i> (<i>Nyanza Citizen</i> supplements) ..	24	149,500
<i>Habari</i> (<i>Mutai</i> supplements)	19	124,000
<i>Pamoja</i>	12	1,020,000
<i>Habari za Radio</i>	6	48,000
Total ..	116	2,139,000

FILM UNIT

The Film Unit produced a 35-minute colour film record of Kenya's participation in the 1960 Olympic Games at Rome, under the title *Olympic Endeavour*. Several instructional films were also made or completed during the year, including two for the Kenya Police.

Fourteen cinema vans operated throughout the Colony under the control of the five Provincial Information Offices based in Mombasa, Kisumu, Nakuru, Nyeri and Machakos. These Provincial Information Offices also supplied news and pictures to the Head Office in Nairobi.

BROADCASTING

General

The Kenya Broadcasting Service continued to be responsible, during 1960, for all broadcasting in Kenya, with the exception of the Forces Broadcasting Station in Nairobi which provides programmes in English for British troops stationed in Kenya.

The major developments were the opening of new studios at Mombasa early in the year; experimental television transmissions from a site at Limuru during the Royal Show: experimental Very High Frequency transmissions from the same site, mainly aimed at improving up-country reception of sound broadcasting by means of booster-stations at Nakuru and Nyeri; and the construction of a more powerful transmitting station for the Coast at Nyali. In July, all Nairobi services were transferred to Broadcasting House, Nairobi (formerly known as Nairobi Studio Centre), which was formally opened by His Excellency the Governor in September.

Towards the end of the year work was started on the new Joint K.B.S. Receiving/B.B.C. Monitoring Station, while plans were made for closing down the Nyeri studios and transmitting station and combining the service for Central Province with the Nairobi Regional Service—as from July, 1961. The Nairobi Administration headquarters was transferred to a new office block (College House) close to Broadcasting House.

The drive against unlicensed listeners was intensified and by the end of the year 38 persons had been prosecuted for using wireless receivers without a licence, with 31 convictions. Revenue from licences in 1960 totalled £60,800, as against £41,200 for 1959—licences issued in 1960 totalled 47,300 as against 32,800 in 1959. No changes were made during 1960 in the fees charged for licences, but in March the regulations regarding reduced-fee licences were amended. This enabled anyone of any race, liable to tax but legitimately paying the lowest rate of Personal Tax or none at all, to be issued with such a licence.

The K.B.S. commercial programmes, the other main source of revenue, continued to develop during the year, although the general trade recession towards the end of the year was reflected in the falling off of some advertising contracts.

Great public interest was aroused by the publication in January of the Kenya Television Commission Report recommending the introduction of television into Kenya, in not less than 18 months' time, under an independent statutory authority preferably controlling sound broadcasting also.

Engineering

The year was largely one of consolidation for the Engineering division. The Nairobi Transmitting Station, 11 miles from the City, which came into operation in the previous October, was finally completed in 1960, and provided the three National networks in the Nairobi Regional Service with six medium wave transmitters—two 10 kW., two 5 kW., one 2 kW., and one $\frac{1}{2}$ kW. medium wave. Up-country listeners beyond the medium wave service area are provided with nine short wave transmitters operating the 42 and 60 metre bands, two 10 kW., three 5 kW., and four 1 kW., using four-element and eight-element vertical incidence arrays. Networking of the National services in Nairobi is obtained by the Regions rebroadcasting the Nairobi short wave transmissions.

The transmitting services in Kisumu (West Region) comprise one 5 kW. medium wave transmitter and one 5 kW. short wave transmitter, with $\frac{1}{2}$ kW. transmitters on both medium and short wave as standbys. As the new Coast Region Transmitting Station at Nyali is only $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Mombasa Island, the opportunity to cover the Coastal Province with the advantages of medium wave has been exploited. Two 10 kW. transmitters work in parallel into a Combiner whose output is split equally to feed two 300 ft. mast radiators, phased to provide an elliptical pattern, which covers the area required without wastage.

With the growth of Engineering commitments during the year, the training of technicians and engineers has become a major problem. A modest start has been made with training classes for staff members who are new to broadcasting.

Programmes

During the early part of the year the pattern of programme adopted during 1959 was maintained, and the emphasis in 1960 was on achieving an improvement in the standards of production and presentation, rather than on any marked innovations in programme content.

By September, 1961, all Nairobi Services were operating from the new Broadcasting House in Nairobi, and thereafter facilities were available for a wider scope of programme planning on all Services.

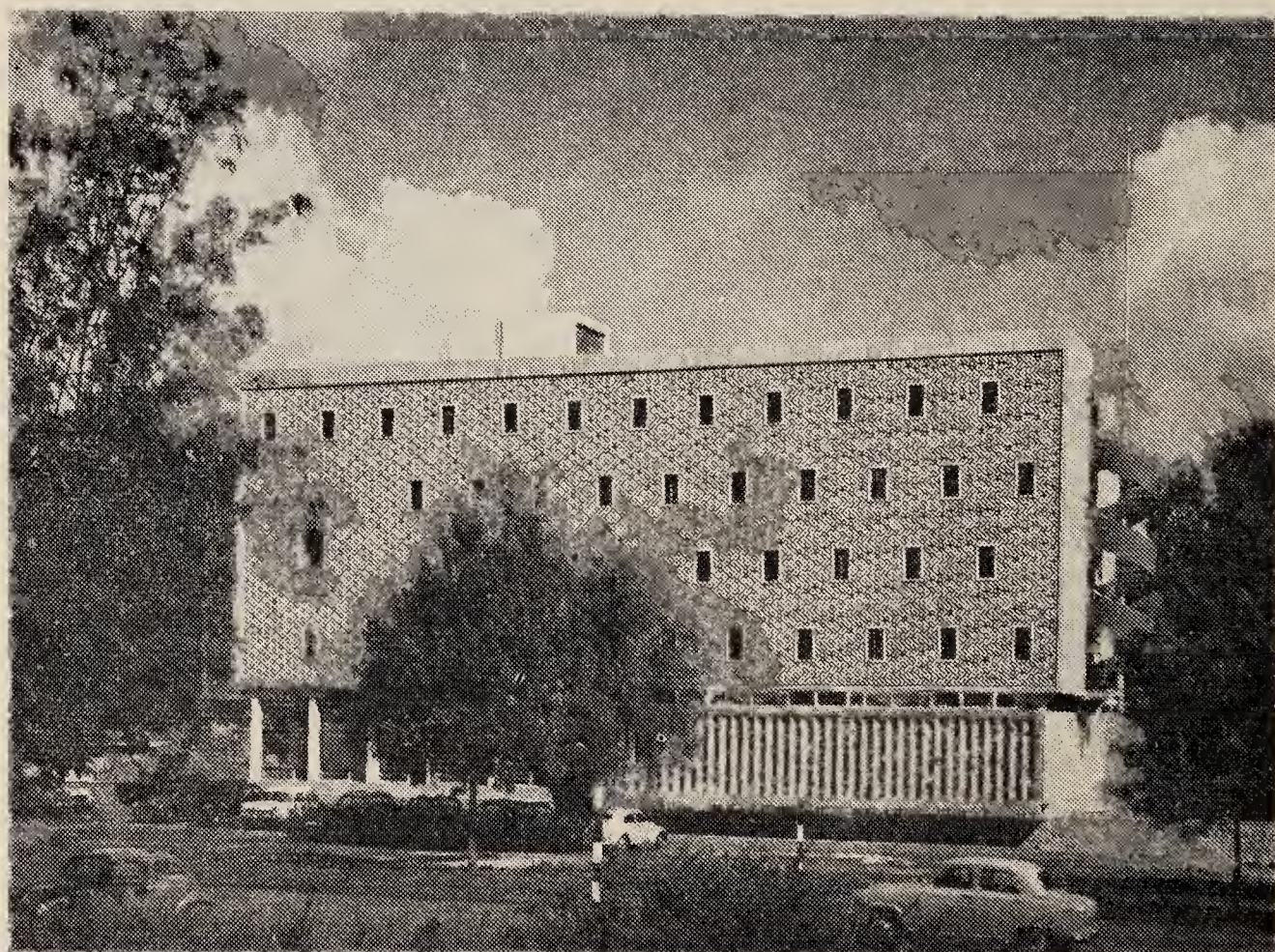
In July the Nairobi Regional Service came into existence as a separate entity from the African National Programme, and programmes in Kikuyu, Kikamba and Somali were broadcast from this station. On the last day of the year a Masai programme was introduced bringing the total weekly hours of broadcasting from the Nairobi Regional Station to over 151.



**Veterinary research officers seeding cultures at the new Wellcome
Institute for Research into foot-and-mouth, in Nairobi**



**Opening Ceremony of Broadcasting House, Nairobi, performed by
the Governor, Sir Patrick Renison**



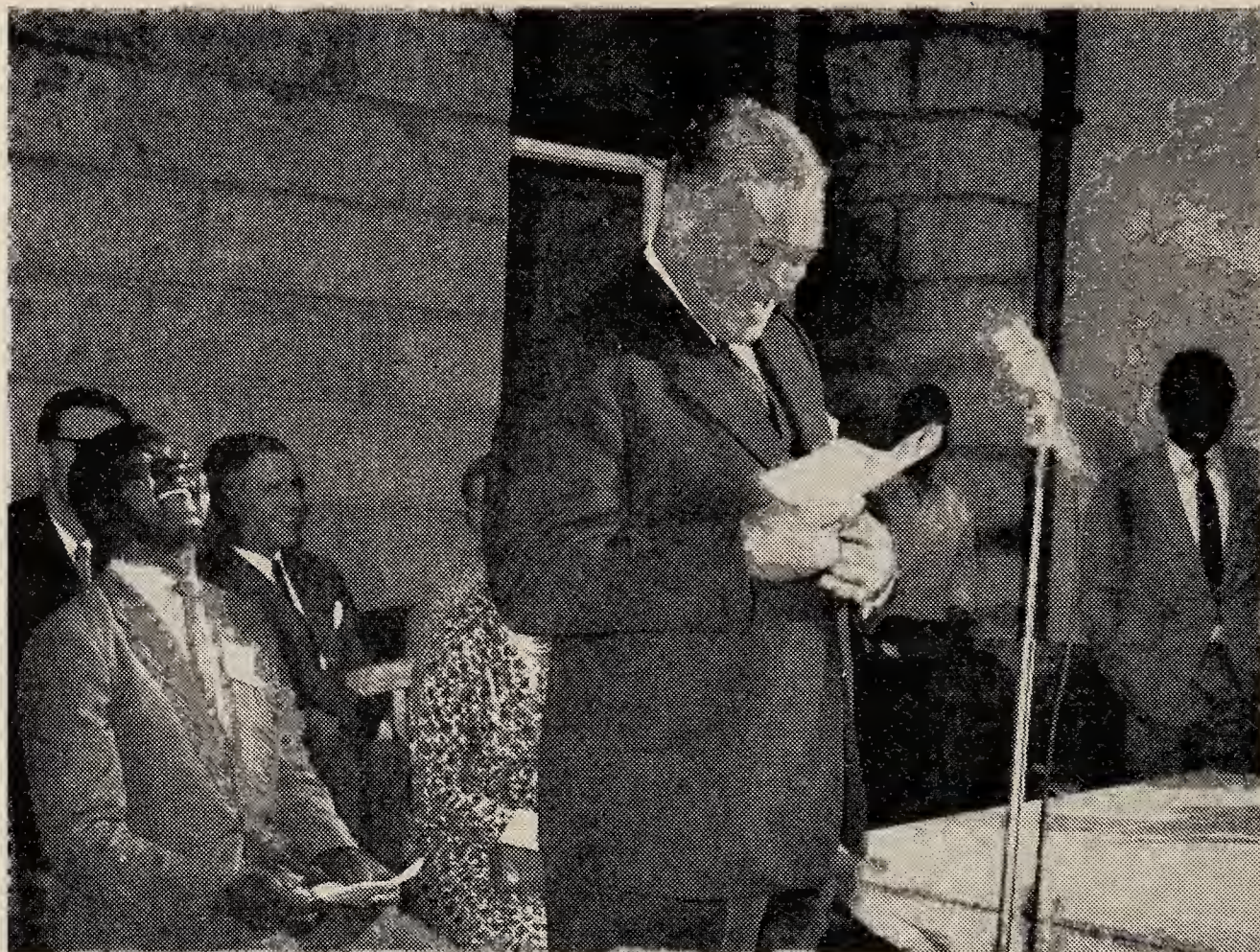
Crown Law Office, a new addition to the centre of Nairobi



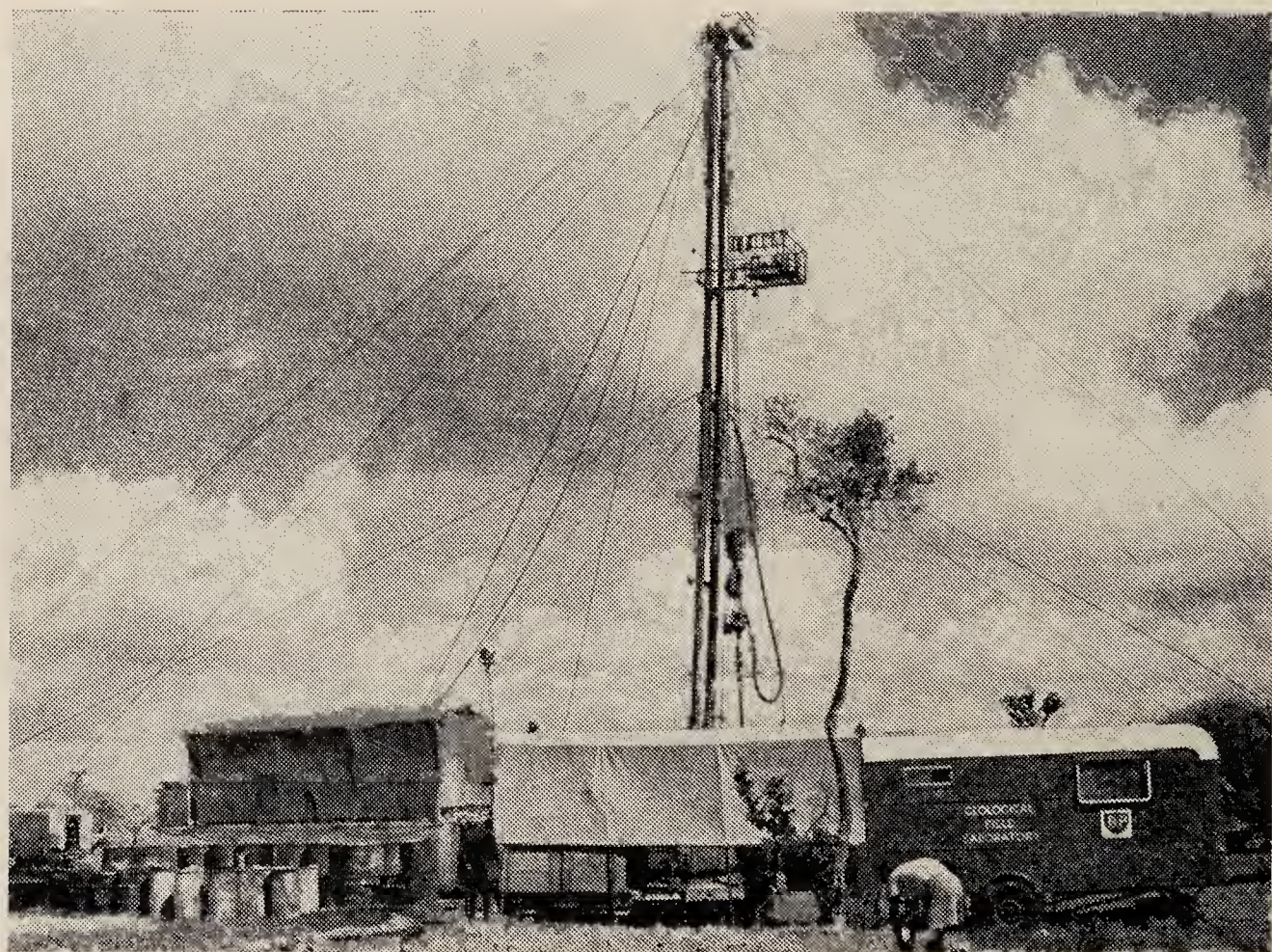
Sir Patrick Renison, the Governor of Kenya (centre) signing the Declaration officially ending the State of Emergency



"St. Michael", one of the two new ferries in operation between Likoni and Mombasa Island



The Governor of Kenya, Sir Patrick Renison, at the official opening of Solidarity House, Headquarters of the Kenya Federation of Labour



Test drilling rig in action during oil exploration work in the Tana River area



Sugar mill, near Kisumu, where methylated spirits is a new by-product



Luo women harvesting rice on the Kano Plains, near Kisumu



Kenya's team in the march-past at the Rome Olympic Games



Elephant tusks on the way from Mombasa ivory auctions to ship
in the Old Harbour



Earl Mountbatten of Burma, Chief of the Defence Staff, when he visited the Royal Show in Nairobi to perform the opening ceremony



The late Sultan of Zanzibar (left) photographed on board ship with Arab notables during a visit to Mombasa



King Hussein, of Jordan, photographed with the Arab Elected Member for the Coast, Sheikh Mahfood Mackawi, during the King's brief visit to Nairobi

By the end of 1960 the hours of broadcasting on the seven services of the Kenya Broadcasting Service were as follows:

	<i>Hours weekly</i>			
English National	91 $\frac{3}{4}$
Asian National	68
African National	61
Coast Regional	58 $\frac{1}{4}$
West Regional	61
Mount Kenya Regional	35
Nairobi Regional	15 $\frac{3}{4}$
Total ..				<hr/> 390 $\frac{3}{4}$ <hr/>

Languages in use were as follows:

English, Kiswahili, Arabic, Kikamba, Kikuyu, Kimeru, Hindustani, Gujerati, Punjabi, Hindi, Urdu, Konkani, Nandi/Kipsigis, Luo, Kisii, Luluhya, Masai, Somali, Kimvita.

The Kenya Broadcasting Service has made considerable use of such external B.B.C. services as the General Overseas Service, the African Service, and the B.B.C. Transcription Service. Close contact has also been maintained with other broadcasting organizations, including the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation.

Facilities have been regularly provided for correspondents of the B.B.C. and other broadcasting organizations to make voice-casts or recordings and, in return, the Kenya Broadcasting Service has been able to call on other broadcasting services for similar facilities or for contributions to various programmes.

Outside Broadcasts

During the year, coverage was given to events of major interest in the Colony, such as the East African Safari, the opening of Broadcasting House, the Royal Show, and many other sporting fixtures including the activities of the Kenya team during the Olympic Games, held at Rome.

News

The News Service of K.B.S. expanded steadily during 1960. By the end of the year 27 news bulletins were being broadcast each day in 15 languages. The News Division also assumed responsibility for the production of a daily commentary, and for a weekly feature, "Press Conference". Short interviews with visiting personalities and people in the news, were also produced, together with occasional news features.

Commercial

During the year K.B.S. Commercial programmes, both "spot" announcements and sponsored programmes, continued to develop in all National and Regional Services.

While the main buyers of air-time were the advertising agents with offices in Nairobi, some contracts were also signed in London, New York, and other overseas centres. The products advertised covered almost the entire range of consumer goods, as well as of the more expensive items such as motor vehicles and air travel.

The number of "spot" announcements broadcast during the year was 24,060, while the number of sponsored programmes was 1,170; most of these latter were produced in Nairobi by independent production houses, to the instructions of the advertising agents.

CHAPTER 13—LOCAL FORCES

General

The role of the King's African Rifles continued to be the maintenance of internal security and the local defence of the East African Territories. During the year the East African Land Forces Organization was transferred to Her Majesty's Government.

Transfer of East African Land Forces

From 1st July, 1960, Her Majesty's Government assumed financial responsibility for and administrative control of the East African Land Forces.

The effect of this change was primarily a simplification of the administrative backing for the forces in East Africa. Prior to this date there had been separate depots, workshops and elements of the Command Headquarters for British troops, Kenya, and East African Land Force units and formations. These command and administrative units were combined to serve both the King's African Rifles and U.K.-based units. All units that had hitherto been grouped under the heading of East African Land Forces were now referred to generically as King's African Rifles.

Kenya Regiment (T.F.)

When the War Office assumed financial and administrative control of the King's African Rifles, the Kenya Regiment (Territorial Force) remained, for these purposes, under the Government of Kenya. For operations and training the Regiment is under the command of the General Officer Commanding, East Africa Command.

The Regiment consists of a Regimental Headquarters at Nairobi; a training centre at Nakuru, where recruits undergo six months' compulsory training; and Territorial Company Headquarters at Nairobi,

Nakuru, Nyeri and Kitale with an independent platoon at Mombasa. Territorial members carry out week-end training and Annual Camps during their four years compulsory territorial service.

The Regiment was not involved in any operations during the year under review.

Training at week-end camps were held and the annual camp took place at Nanyuki.

CHAPTER 14—GENERAL

CORYNDON MEMORIAL MUSEUM

The Coryndon Museum study collections are now internationally known and are consulted by scientists from all over the world. During the year considerable exchange of information and material for study and research took place between the Museum and leading institutions abroad.

The Curator had an outstanding field season at Olduvai Gorge and much material of great value in the study of human origin has come to light. He gave a number of lectures overseas.

Many valuable additions were made to the study collections, including a number of hitherto undescribed species. The accessions for the year are as follows:

Mammals	..	..	..	..	..	275
Birds	..	..	..	..	..	925
Reptiles and Amphibia	..	..	..	..	..	84
Fish	..	..	..	..	..	179
Insects	..	..	..	..	..	19,021
Molluscs	..	..	..	..	..	1,938

Facilities for the identification of zoological specimens were made available to the public, Government departments and other institutions. This service is assuming considerable importance and is continually increasing. It includes the lending or donating of materials to educational institutions.

The African training scheme was expanded and 23 African skinners were trained on behalf of various East African Government departments.

It has always been the policy of the Museum to admit children free of charge because of the educational value of such visits to them. A total of 105,910 school children were admitted free during the course of the year and the total number of visitors was 193,928.

The Snake Park, opened to the public towards the end of the year, is proving a great attraction.

ROYAL NATIONAL PARKS

Over 200,000 visitors entered the Royal National Parks and Reserves of Kenya during 1960, many of whom were tourists from overseas. More than half this number visited the Nairobi Royal National Park where six rhino, as new residents of the Park, stole some of the limelight from the ever-popular lion families. This National Park, on the boundaries of the city of Nairobi, continues to be a great asset to Kenya. The Park itself is, however, too small to support the numbers and species of wild animals which are seen there from time to time, and a census of animals carried out regularly during the year revealed a pattern of movement which demonstrates the importance of maintaining the Ngong National Reserve as a reservoir for the Park.

Although poaching is not a serious problem in the Nairobi Royal National Park, it has caused alarming destruction within the boundaries of the Tsavo Royal National Park. In 1957, poaching almost ceased in the Coast Province as a result of the widespread campaign mounted by the National Parks, the Game Department and the Police, but enhanced prices of trophies in the black market have encouraged the poachers to resort to more subtle methods and a disastrous toll of wild life is now being unlawfully taken. Moreover, there was a severe drought in this Province throughout the year which resulted in the death of some 90 rhino, representing over 20 per cent of the total rhino population of the Tsavo Royal National Park. Rhino have to live within easy reach of water and under these dry conditions they were compelled to concentrate on the only two permanent rivers in the Park, where they were unable to survive on the sparse vegetation left available to them. News of this tragedy attracted the sympathy of animal lovers in many parts of the world who contributed to the "Water for Wild Animals Fund"; a Fund, opened some two year ago and designed to provide more water in remote portions of the National Parks by constructing boreholes, surface dams, and pumping schemes. The financial support already received, although still far short of the ultimate target, has made it possible to alleviate some of the hardships which the denizens of the Park have to endure.

There was a marked increase in the number of people visiting the Aberdare Royal National Park. Although the wild animals there were still very timid after the disturbance caused by military operations against *Mau Mau* in the forest areas, they were growing more accustomed to motor traffic along the main route over the mountain, and many travellers enjoyed watching buffalo, eland and even on some occasions the shy bongo, on the high moorland plateau.

Treetops Hotel, the famous tree house in a salient of the Aberdare Royal National Park, maintained its fascination for both wild

animals and people. Elephant, rhino and buffalo, and many other forest dwellers were on view regularly to the 5,500 visitors who stayed at Treetops during the year.

Fort Jesus was officially opened to the public as a National Park by Dr. Pereira, Presidency Minister of Portugal, who came especially to perform the opening ceremony as the representative of the Portuguese Government. Fort Jesus was built by the Portuguese at the end of the 16th Century and has changed hands several times in the last 300 years. Since this historical monument was opened to the public some 20,000 people have visited it. The first section of an historical museum was constructed within the Fort and partly equipped before the opening ceremony.

One warden was employed throughout the year in developing and applying techniques of capturing animals, by injecting them with immobilizing drugs contained in darts fired from a crossbow or gas-powered rifle; the purpose of such a procedure being to move animals, which would otherwise have to be killed in the protection of crops and other property, to National Parks or alternative places of safety.

Efforts were mainly concentrated on rhinoceros, but a small herd of Thomas' Cob was moved by the same method from near Kitale to the African District Council Game Reserve in Meru District, with the assistance of members of the staff of Makerere College, Uganda.

A number of leopard and other carnivores were also trapped on farms and subsequently released in National Parks or local game reserves. By the good offices of three professional trappers, over 30 rhinoceros were moved from an area of Embu District which is being opened up to planned settlement.

The Fauna Research Unit came into being in September when the newly appointed officer in charge started on his dual tasks of establishing a recording system of biological data on Kenya wild life and studying the food choices of ungulate animals, principally by dung analysis technique.

The Galana River Management Scheme, having as its object the cropping on a sustained yield basis of the wild animals of some 2,000 square miles of country useless for agricultural or pastoral purposes, went into full operation in the middle of the year. Elephants are the principal species involved and it is hoped to provide a livelihood for a significant proportion of the local tribe by cropping these and selling the ivory, meat, ear leather and other trophies.

GAME

The number of people coming to Kenya to hunt big game showed little or no diminution in 1960, although the unsettled state of affairs

in the Congo caused many inquiries on the advisability of doing so. This form of exploitation has now reached something like maximum capacity and it is, therefore, encouraging to see a steady increase in the number of people interested only in photographing, as opposed to killing, game.

The maintenance of stocks to satisfy both types of hunters yearly poses greater problems; the factors to be contended with varying from the increasing use of land for agricultural and pastoral purposes to the alarming recrudescence of commercial poaching.

In the case of the former, where land is required for properly-planned and potentially feasible agricultural settlement, most species of wild life must give way. In pastoral areas, however, problems arise not so much from the opening up of new areas as from the increase of domestic stock in formerly used regions to the point where the land is being destroyed and rendered intolerable to game. The problem is not the simple one it often appears to be to the pastoralist, of direct competition between livestock and game for available grazing and water, since it can be demonstrated that game, by its wide food choice, improves pasturage for cattle and its presence enhances the return to be made from the land.

In planning the implementation of the 1956 Game Policy Committee's recommendation of the abolition of National Reserves (accepted by the Government in Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1959/60), stress has, therefore, been laid on the importance of allowing local authorities as great a share as possible of the direct revenue from game, wherever they themselves are prepared to take steps to control abuses of the land and practices inimical to wild life.

Some progress on these lines had been achieved by the end of the year; the Samburu African District Council having agreed to the maintenance of a fixed total of game units in each of the controlled grazing areas in the western part of the Marsabit National Reserve, in return for the proceeds of culling surpluses when the National Reserve is degazetted. The Masai, too, had agreed to pass by-laws controlling such practices as grazing, bush burning and agriculture in an area adjacent to and including the Mara National Reserve and also in the Amboseli National Reserve, in order to take over the latter as an African District Council Game Reserve in July, 1961 and to create a similar reserve in the Mara region. They had also agreed to pass by-laws protecting the area of the West Chyulu National Reserve and the Kitengela region of the Ngong National Reserve from land enclosure, agricultural settlement and grass burning, thus ensuring the continued functioning of these zones as very necessary adjuncts to the neighbouring Tsavo and Nairobi Royal National Parks.

Poaching posed the usual problems throughout the country and the existing Game Department establishment and funds were severely strained in its efforts to keep it within reasonable bounds. The most alarming aspect was the great increase in the number of rhinoceros killed for the value of their horns, this form of offence reaching proportions which threatened ultimate extermination of the species, if not stopped in the near future. In November, His Excellency the Governor issued a directive drawing attention to this situation and calling on all officers to make every effort to stamp out illegal hunting, but by the end of the year the position appeared to be deteriorating rather than improving.

Severe drought, in addition to a widespread wave of rinderpest, also took a toll of the game populations of the Marsabit National Reserve. This is the only area in Kenya where greater kudu can easily be seen, and this handsome animal, together with reticulated giraffe and eland, were seriously reduced by rinderpest.

Drought also affected the Amboseli National Reserve, but with the timely and somewhat miraculous increase in the water flowing down the Simek River from subterranean sources, the game populations which depend on the water supplies of Ol Tukai were able to survive. Very valuable and effective co-operation from the Masai was achieved during the year. Through the services of a local Game Committee, made up of Masai Elders from the local clan, many of the difficulties of preserving wild life, in an area where the interests of cattle and game conflict, were successfully resolved.

The year 1960 was difficult for the Royal National Parks, but in spite of drought, political and other problems, a surprisingly large number of people travelled from far and near to enjoy the excitement of seeing big game in their natural surroundings.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

Visitors from all Continents were in Kenya during the year, a number to attend various conferences, others on study tours and some on private visits. Among the more important conferences which brought international delegations to Kenya were those on the International Coffee Agreement, the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association and on soil stabilization. American visitors included a trade mission, a group from the National War College and a party of 40 newspaper editors.

There was a constant flow of journalists and broadcasters into Kenya during the year and several Service chiefs from Britain visited the Colony.

Among the more important visitors were :

The Archbishop of Canterbury.

Earl Mountbatten of Burma.

Dr. P. T. Pereira, Deputy Premier of Portugal.

Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Sir Reginald Manningham-Buller, Attorney-General.

Mr. Eugene Black, President of the World Bank.

Maharajah of Mysore.

H.H. the Sultan of Zanzibar.

Lord Brookeborough, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland.

Viscount Hinchinbrooke.

Lord Colyton, Chairman of the Joint East African and Central African Board.

Lord Balniel.

Lord Hastings.

Lord Denning, Lord of Appeal.

Sir Jeremy Raisman.

TOURIST TRADE

The stimulation and the encouragement of the tourist industry of Kenya is the responsibility of the Ministry of Tourism, Forests and Wild Life, which consults frequently with the firms and organizations interested in this trade, with local authorities and with the other Ministries concerned. The Kenya Tourist Advisory Board, whose members represent the principal tourist organizations and which had been set up at the end of 1959 in order to advise the Minister on matters affecting Kenya, met twice during 1960. Side by side, however, with this territorial approach it is the Kenya Government's policy to support tourist publicity both locally and overseas on an East African basis by the agency of the East Africa Tourist Travel Association (E.A.T.T.A.).

With the closure of a number of offices abroad, the E.A.T.T.A. General Manager and his Deputy maintained a "courier" service by personal visits to the United Kingdom, Europe and the Rhodesias. On one of these the General Manager contacted no less than 154 travel agents and in addition gave lectures, film shows and made a B.B.C. broadcast. The E.A.T.T.A. also mounted tourism exhibits at both the Ndola and Salisbury Shows, at which large quantities of brochures and maps were distributed. Following from this, there has been an increasing number of firm inquiries about East African holidays, of which those centred in the Kenya Coast are perhaps the most popular. This is evidenced by the growing popularity of the

“Sky Coast” Holiday plan, which caters for fully-inclusive cheap holidays for Rhodesians in East Africa. In September, the overland route to Rhodesia was also further developed, by the introduction of a luxury coach service, covering in four days the 1,800 miles from Salisbury to Nairobi.

The number of overseas visitors during 1960 showed a marked decline, the total of first arrivals in Kenya being 35,800, compared with 44,900 in 1959. This was for the most part due to local political uncertainties and to those arising from the situation in the Congo. Owing to these prevailing conditions, there was a fall in the estimated value of tourism to Kenya of about 20 per cent, from the peak figure in 1959 of over £5 million to just over £4 million in 1960. There was some reassurance, however, in the reports from the New York office of the E.A.T.T.A. that more inquiries about East Africa had been received in the first nine months of 1960 than in the whole of the preceding year. Visitors, whose point of first arrival was Kenya, came mainly from the following countries:

Britain	..	..	..	..	..	6,393
Rhodesia	..	..	..	..	..	5,718
United States	..	..	..	..	..	4,886
South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	4,342
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	1,339
France	..	..	..	..	..	1,114

A facility introduced for motoring visitors allowed them to use their own current domestic driving licence for a period of 90 days from the date of entry into Kenya.

As a mark of the growing interest in East African tourism, the American Society of Travel Agents held in Nairobi its first meeting on the African continent, delegates attending from every corner of the world. In September, two parties, consisting of 13 travel agents and Press representatives from South Africa, paid a short visit, followed in October by a party of travel agents from West Germany. At the end of the year an American Trade Mission, among whose number was a tourism specialist, spent a few weeks in Kenya.

The hotel industry continued to be eligible for financial assistance, in the form of loans from the Industrial Development Corporation, which obtains its finance from the Kenya Government, concessional terms in respect of rent on Crown lands used as hotel sites, the industrial buildings allowance under the Income Tax Management Act and *ex gratia* refunds of the Customs Duty paid on approved fixed permanent equipment. A number of small improvements were made during the year in the accommodation provided by hotels. Among major projects, work continued on a modern multi-storey hotel in the centre of Nairobi and a Malindi hotel completed a new

double-storey wing in July. Extensive improvements were planned and set in train at an internationally-famous safari club in the Mount Kenya area. Progress was made on a new game look-out and lodge which is also being built in the vicinity of Mount Kenya. A new safari lodge was opened near Isiolo and additions were made to a safari camp near Kibwezi. At the end of the year, Mr. Butlin, of holiday camp fame in Britain, spent several days in Kenya and visited a number of up-country hotels.

There was an increase in the output of publicity material on Kenya's tourist attractions. Some 20,000 copies of the fourth edition of the handbook *Kenya Safari* were reprinted and 75,000 copies of a new folder *Kenya—Nature's Playground* were distributed. The enlarged front page "lion" design of the latter was used as a separate poster for display at South African and Rhodesian railway stations and elsewhere. The Department of Information produced a booklet giving valuable information on the Tribes of Kenya, which has proved most useful in the promotion of tourism abroad. It also continued the biannual issue of the enlarged tourist editions of the magazine *Kenya Today*, for which the Ministry of Tourism bears part of the cost.

The well-worn copies of the few publicity films in circulation were in popular demand, but during the year the Film Section of the Department of Information shot a new film in colour entitled *Samaki*, depicting what Kenya has to offer by way of fly-casting in its rivers and big game sport fishing at the Coast. Associated British Pathé was selected by the E.A.T.T.A., towards the end of the year, as the producers of the new East African tourist film. The Unit arrived on the 31st December and immediately started on the first of the four territorial films planned, which was *The Kenya Story*. It is expected that when completed it will be put into circulation to over 900 cinemas in the United Kingdom alone.

Three coastal events which occurred at the end of October and in early November, provided a fitting climax to an otherwise uneventful year. Through the generosity of the Gulbenkian Foundation, work on the restoration of the XVIth Century Fort Jesus was completed and it was officially opened as a museum, to be administered by the Trustees of the Royal National Parks of Kenya.

At Malindi, a memorial to the famous XVth Century navigator, Vasco da Gama, was unveiled and a few days later the ten-day programme of attractions of the Malindi Festival commenced, of which the principal item was a big-game fishing contest.

COUNTRIES REPRESENTED IN KENYA

A list of Commonwealth and foreign countries represented in Kenya is given in Appendix 10.

PART III

CHAPTER 1—GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The Colony and Protectorate of Kenya has a land area of 219,789 square miles. It is over twice as large as the United Kingdom, but has only one-eighth of the population. It is bisected by the equator and extends approximately from latitude 4° N. to latitude 4° S. and from longitude 34° E. to 41° E. From the coast of the Indian Ocean in the east the frontiers of Kenya run with Somalia in the east and with Ethiopia and the Sudan in the north and north-west. To the west lies the Uganda Protectorate and Lake Victoria, and on the south side Tanganyika Territory. The Protectorate is that part of Kenya which adjoins the Indian Ocean and consists of a strip of land extending ten miles inland from high-water mark, including the islands of the Lamu Archipelago.

Because of its location, Kenya is three hours ahead of Greenwich mean time and each day of the year has approximately 12 hours of daylight.

By air, Nairobi Airport is about 4,000 miles from London, or 11 hours journey, on the trunk route to South Africa. Kilindini, the port of Mombasa, is nearly 5,000 miles by sea, via Suez.

The coastline is fringed with coral reefs and the shore is backed by a low platform of coral rock with lagoonal clays behind. This is cut in several places by deep-water inlets one of which gives access to the port of Kilindini. Towards the north the coastline is broken by the Lamu-Patta archipelago. In the south, and forming a coastal lowland about 15 miles broad, outcrops, mostly of sandstone, rise in ridges towards the interior high plains. To the north and extending over the eastern section of the Northern Province, young sedimentary rocks form an extensive plain below 1,000 feet.

Beyond the coastal region the land rises towards the great plateau of East Africa, composed of worn down ancient crystalline "basement" rocks with occasional hills but mostly consisting of vast level expanses. After traversing the monotonous arid plateau the highlands are reached in the neighbourhood of Nairobi. The highlands rise from the plateau at about 5,000 ft. and, with their greater relief, well watered valleys, deep soil and richer vegetation form a sharp and varied contrast with the plateau. They are found on either side of the Rift Valley which takes an approximate north-south course through Kenya.

The Rift Valley, which is the result of a system of fractures, can be traced from Syria through the Red Sea to East Africa and Mozambique. In the north of Kenya it takes the form of the wide shallow trough in which Lake Rudolf lies. Further south it becomes a deeper, more impressive feature where it splits the highlands. Here

it is about 40 miles across and is bounded by escarpments up to 2,000 or 3,000 ft. high, and is backed by even greater heights in the Aberdare Mountains, which rise to over 13,000 ft.

The valley is dotted with small volcanoes and lakes, often visited by flamingos. Although the volcanoes are inactive, steam vents and hot springs are numerous. Associated with the formation of the Rift Valley, great outpourings of lava occurred which form the surrounding highlands, and the great volcanoes, now extinct, of Mt. Kenya (17,058 ft.) and Mt. Elgon (14,000 ft.).

Around Lake Victoria, other ancient rocks are exposed and a smaller Rift Valley, running approximately east-west, has been partly flooded to form the Kavirondo or Nyanza Gulf.

Because of the latitude, the noon day sun is always high in the sky and temperatures have only a small seasonal variation. There are no seasons equivalent to the "summer" and "winter" of the temperate regions. Changes in humidity and cloudiness, however, can also induce a sensation of coolness or warmth.

Kenya is a striking example of the modification of temperature by altitude and it may roughly be said that if the sea-level temperature is taken as 80° F. (Mombasa average: 80.1° F.) the average temperature will decrease by a little less than 3° F. for each 1,000 ft. on altitude. This reduction at 5,000 ft. and over, results in temperatures pleasant to Europeans, but over 9,000 ft. it is rather cool (e.g. Equator at 9,062 ft. has a mean annual temperature of 56° F.) and glaciers are found on Mt. Kenya down to 15,000 ft.

The amount and reliability of rainfall is the basic limitation to land use in Kenya. The growing of grain is generally restricted to areas in which there is a strong probability of at least 30 in. rain each year, and these conditions are largely limited to the highlands, the Nyanza Province and a narrow belt along the coast. Over two-thirds of Kenya has less than 30 in. rain in a year and is thus restricted in grazing. In the north-east, rainfall decreases to less than 10 in. per year.

The seasons in Kenya are marked by the period of rainfall rather than by changes in temperature. The coast receives most rainfall from the south-east monsoon between April and July and has a pronounced dry season in January and February (Mombasa). Inland, the plateaux and the highlands of Central Province experience two rainy periods: the "long rains" between March and May and the "short rains" between October and December (Nairobi to Garissa). To the west of the Rift Valley, March to September forms a continuous rainy season (Kitale), except in the Narok area where the rains are from December to May, while a large part of Nyanza Province receives some rain all the year round (Kericho).

The climate of Nairobi may be taken as an example. The altitude of 5,495 ft. reduces the mean annual air temperature to 67.2° F. Mid-December to mid-March is the hot, dry season before the onset of the long rains from mid-March to the end of May, which account for half the annual rainfall. A cool, cloudy, but dry, season follows before the short rains from mid-October to mid-December. These seasons, however, are highly variable, as is the total rainfall which, although averaging 33 in. in a year, has been as high as 61 in. in 1930 and as low as 19 in. in 1943.

During dry seasons, streams and wells dry up and lack of water for man and beast limit the use of large areas. Only two major rivers, the Athi/Galana and the Tana cross the dry plateau from the central highlands to reach the sea.

Along the coast there are mangroves and remnants of high forests, in one of which lies the ruins of the medieval city of Gedi, but most of the coastal zone is occupied by coconut plantations, other cultivation or grazing. For most of the country the vegetation can be described as a combination of short trees or bush and grass in varying proportions: the savanna. The more arid parts of the Northern Province are desert scrub of low bushes (*commiphora* spp.) separated by bare soil. Between the coast and the highlands lies the extensive *nyika* of tangled thorn bush, giving way near the highlands and in Masailand (Southern Province) to open grassland dotted with thorn trees (*accacia* spp.). During the dry season, this bush/grass country is dominated by leafless, tangled bush, but in the rains the aspect may completely alter and bushes become buried beneath tall grass and flowering herbs.

The highlands, with higher rainfall and cooler temperatures, support high forest which has, however, been cleared for cultivation in its lower parts. High altitude grasslands are also found and, above the forests, which in the higher altitudes include bamboo, are alpine moorlands with their distinctive "gigantic" plant forms.

The bush grassland is the home of the big game of Kenya which occupy, in great numbers, vast tracks of almost unpopulated country. Their number in any one locality varies greatly as they move over the long distances, following the seasonal grazing.

The latest estimates (for 1960) give a population for Kenya of 6,551,000, including 67,700 Europeans, 174,300 Indo-Pakistanis and Goans, and 38,600 Arabs. Almost all the Arabs live at the coast, and the Asians in the towns. The Europeans are engaged in commerce or administration in the towns, and in farming in the highlands.

Kenya is a land of contrast between vast, sparsely populated areas and small densely settled districts. The Northern Province alone occupies over one-half of the country, but accounts for only 3 per cent of the population. The Northern Province, Southern Province

and the Lamu/Tana River districts, have densities of two to four persons per square mile. Most of the population of Kenya is concentrated into a relatively small portion of the country in the south-west where the rainfall is adequate, for intensive peasant cultivation or for more extensive commercial cultivation on large farms. This area is contained in the Central, Rift Valley and Nyanza Provinces, which at the 1948 Census accounted for 4,500,000 out of a total of 5,500,000 people. In the most favoured areas, very high densities are recorded and in the Kikuyu highlands and in small areas of Nyanza densities exceed 400 per square mile: for small areas the figures are even higher, which is remarkable for purely agricultural districts farmed mainly on a subsistence basis. The principal groups of people are 1,500,000 Kikuyu and allied tribes living on the fertile, well watered slopes of the Aberdares and of the southern and eastern slopes of Mt. Kenya; over 500,000 Kamba in the country to the east of them; and nearly 2,000,000 in the high rainfall area towards Lake Victoria, including the Luo, Baluhya, Kisii, Kipsigis and Nandi tribes. The only other considerable population concentration is a narrow strip along the coast.

The City of Nairobi, capital of Kenya, has grown from its small beginning as a railway settlement in 1899 to a modern centre of 250,800 people, including 24,800 Europeans and 96,000 Asians. (Estimates mid-1960.) Beginning as a railway and Government town, it has become the financial and commercial centre and, more recently, a large industrial expansion has taken place in a specially reserved industrial district. It is also the home of the Secretariat of the East Africa High Commission and is rapidly becoming the geographical and economic centre of East Africa.

The second town of Kenya is Mombasa (population 189,800), the port which serves all Kenya and Uganda and important areas in Northern Tanganyika. It is an old Arab town, much expanded with the building of the railway to the interior and the development of the well-equipped harbour of Kilindini. The old Arab port of Lamu remains small, but Malindi has become a popular holiday resort achieving an international reputation. Apart from Nairobi and Mombasa, the towns are generally smaller agricultural centres in the Highlands, of which the most important is Nakuru (population approximately 32,000); others include Eldoret (16,000), Kitale (10,500) and Thika. Kisumu (population approximately 20,750) is the headquarters of the populous Nyanza Province, an important port on Lake Victoria and the terminus of the original Uganda Railway, where lake steamers were used to connect with Port Bell for Kampala, Uganda.

The basis of the economy of Kenya is agriculture, largely concentrated into the area of adequate rainfall in the highlands and Nyanza Province. African peasant cultivation consists largely of subsistence crops of maize, millets, sorghum, bananas, beans, cassava and many other minor crops, but there has been a remarkable

increase in the volume of cash crops, such as tea and coffee. The principal exports, largely derived from European farms, include coffee, tea, sisal, wattle extract, pyrethrum, meat, hides and skins, and butter, the local market taking the surplus of wheat, eggs, fresh milk and ham. African farmers are, in part, producers of cotton, wattle, pyrethrum and vegetables for the Nairobi market. Coffee is being successfully produced by the African farmer, particularly in the Meru, Embu and Kikuyu land units. Copra and cashew nuts are important export crops of the coast region.

Apart from the production of soda ash and salt from Lake Magadi, mineral products have minor importance in Kenya. Lacking commercially significant deposits of coal or oil, although the search for the latter continues, hydro-electric power has been developed, particularly on the upper Tana River, and electricity is now available in Nairobi from the Owen Falls Dam scheme in Uganda. The growth of manufacturing in Nairobi has been noted but it has also been significant in Mombasa, Nakuru and Thika where, as in Nairobi, industrial districts exist. Although mostly to be described as "light industry", there are now two large cement plants working in Kenya and a large shoe factory at Limuru.

The great majority of the population and economic activity of Kenya is located in the highlands and Nyanza Province. They are separated, however, from the port of Mombasa by 300 miles of sparsely populated or completely uninhabited, seasonally waterless country. Imports and exports must bear this freight charge and the lack of intermediate traffic on this route means the full cost of maintaining the road and railway must be borne by the through traffic. The railway is single track for great stretches, and the road is surfaced with murram for most of its length, but is usable except during the severest rains. The highlands are relatively well served by the two through railway lines from Nairobi, through Eldoret to Uganda and to Kisumu, and by branch lines to Thomson's Falls, Kitale, Solai and Nanyuki.

Outside the towns only about 600 miles of road are bitumen surfaced, mostly consisting of the main road through the highlands from near Machakos on the Mombasa road through Nairobi, Naivasha and Nakuru to Molo, but not yet as far as Eldoret. This is a portion of the proposed trans-Africa trunk road which enters Kenya at the border with Uganda at Tororo, and enters Tanganyika at Namanga. Smaller stretches of bitumen-surfaced roads are from Mombasa over the coast "escarpment" and in the vicinity of Nairobi. The "contractor-financed" programme now proceeding, however, will add 270 miles of bitumen surface by 1963. For reasons of economy, the majority of the roads of Kenya must be surfaced with murram (a natural lateritic rock) and these degenerate rapidly under the increasing weight of traffic and require constant attendance and maintenance.

CHAPTER 2—HISTORY

The interior of Kenya was, until comparatively recent times, cut off from the main stream of civilization, and little is known of this part of the territory beyond the fact of the successive migrations of the African tribes. The coast, however, was known to merchants before the birth of Our Lord, when they sailed southwards from Arabia in search of gold and other merchandise. In the seventh century the Arabs began to settle on the coast building trading centres and towns, the remains of which may still be seen today.

Near the beginning of the age of European discovery, a Papal Bull divided the countries still unknown to Europe between the Kings of Spain and Portugal, the sovereignty of undiscovered Africa falling to Portugal. In 1498 Vasco da Gama sailed round the Cape and landed at Malindi, where he was warmly welcomed by the Sultan. In succeeding years the Portuguese established posts along the coast and under the protection of these Portuguese traders gained, for a while, a monopoly of the trade along the Kenya coastline. The Arabs of the coast appealed to their kinsmen in Oman, who drove the Portuguese from the northern part of the coast, taking Fort Jesus, in Mombasa, in 1698. By 1740 all the Portuguese possessions of any importance were lost. Once the Portuguese had gone, the independently minded and mutually hostile rulers of the coastal settlements were no more prepared to submit to the overlordship of Oman than they had been to that of Portugal. It was not until the rule of Seyyid Said (1806-1856) that some sort of unity between the Arab settlements on the coast was established.

Even in the middle of the 19th century the Arab hold was confined to the coastal belt, and the only Arabs who penetrated up-country were traders on the main caravan routes in search of the two marketing commodities of the interior—ivory and slaves. Although America and various powers, including Great Britain, had established trading connexions with Zanzibar (to which place Seyyid Said had moved the seat of his government from Muscat) and appointed consuls, it was left to individuals—mainly missionaries—to explore the interior of East Africa.

Among the earliest explorers were two missionaries, Rebman and Krapf. Rebman visited the country of the Chagga in 1848 and saw Mount Kilimanjaro; Krapf journeyed into the land where the Kamba tribe lived and saw the snows of Mount Kenya. The discoveries of Rebman and Krapf led to a revival of interest in the discovery of the source of the Nile, and the Royal Geographical Society equipped an expedition under Speke and Burton to look for its source; at last, in 1862, Speke discovered the source of the Nile at Jinja. Names in this area, such as Victoria, Ripon (President of the Royal Geographical Society), Edward, Albert, speak eloquently of the discoveries of Speke and other explorers of his time.

The people whom the explorers found in the interior were of many different races, but in no case except in Uganda had their society advanced beyond the simple tribal state. The population was small for the area, both on account of the inhospitable environment and also on account of the slave trade. Tribe fought tribe, sometimes for cattle, but often also to obtain captives whom the chiefs sold to Arab slave traders in return for arms and spirits. These Africans were backward in their agricultural practices and an easy prey to famine and disease. So it was humanitarian rather than imperialistic considerations which convinced many of the explorers that the salvation of these territories lay in the establishment of legitimate trade and of European administration.

British interests in East Africa were not, however, territorial, but were mainly concerned with the suppression of the slave trade. Thus it was not surprising that when Sir William Mackinnon was offered a concession of the mainland dominions of Zanzibar in 1877 the British Government, preoccupied elsewhere, placed obstacles in his way. Germany took the opportunity to become first in the field. In 1884 Dr. Karl Peters negotiated a series of treaties with African chiefs in the interior opposite Zanzibar and in 1885 a German protectorate was declared over the areas he had visited. Great Britain supported Germany's claims and in the following year reached an agreement with Germany regarding spheres of influence as far west as the eastern shore of Lake Victoria. The Sultan's assent was obtained to the agreement whereby he was left on the mainland only a 10-mile strip along the coast.

Nevertheless, the British Government was not prepared to intervene directly and it was a commercial company, the British East Africa Association, which in 1887 obtained from the Sultan a concession of the mainland between the Uмба and the Tana Rivers. This association was incorporated under a Royal Charter as the Imperial British East Africa Company in the following year. Its early activities were concentrated mainly on the coast, but in 1889 a considerable caravan was despatched to explore the interior under F. J. Jackson.

The 1886 agreement had not dealt with Uganda—a populous, productive country in which interest now centred. Dr. Karl Peters, in defiance of the orders of his own government, arrived in Uganda early in 1890 and obtained concessions from King Mwanga, but an Anglo-German treaty which extended the line of demarcation of interests to the western side of Lake Victoria, relieved Great Britain of German rivalry in Uganda.

Late in 1890 Captain F. D. Lugard took over its administration on behalf of the company. The company, however, found the task of maintaining order too difficult for its slender resources and the fate of Uganda was in doubt until the Government finally agreed in 1893 to assist the company financially and to establish a protectorate over the company's territory beyond Naivasha.

The difficulties of administration in, and of communication with, Uganda were the prime reasons for the project to establish a railway, the survey of which was started in 1892. In 1895 Her Majesty's Government commenced the construction of this line. In the same year the British Government declared a Protectorate over what is now Kenya and Uganda, buying the properties of the Imperial British East Africa Company. The laying of rails over 800 miles of desert and mountains in the face of obstacles of every nature, including man-eating lions, was an epic enterprise. On 28th May, 1899, the line reached a swampy stretch of land where the town of Nairobi has since been built. (This was the last stretch of open ground before the long climb up the Kikuyu Escarpment and Railway Headquarters and a nucleus of railway workshops was established here.) It was not until December, 1901, that the line reached Kisumu on Lake Victoria, which remained the port from which Uganda was reached until the railway line from Nakuru to Kampala was completed in 1926.

The building of the railway and the heavy costs incurred in its upkeep directed attention to the need for developing the empty highland areas through which the line passed. It was in 1897 that Lord Delamere, the pioneer of white settlement, had made his way to the East African highlands from the north through Somaliland and Abyssinia. He was greatly impressed by the agricultural possibilities of this land. A few years later, in 1902, the boundaries of the East African Protectorate were altered to include what was previously the Eastern Province of Uganda, and in that year also the conditions under which land could be alienated were laid down. Lord Delamere returned to the Protectorate and commenced extensive farming operations which were to provide that the land could be successfully farmed by Europeans. A large incursion of new settlers took place in 1905 when farmers arrived both from England and South Africa.

Following upon the introduction of British control and the settlement of Europeans came an influx of Asians in considerable numbers, although previously there was a long history of Asian settlement in the East African coastal area. Asians had lived there from early times onwards as a trading community and later, when labour was required to build the railway, 35,000 Indians were brought across to East Africa. The families who remained when the work was completed became small traders and did much to open up trade with Africans in the interior. Further immigration has increased the number of this community until today it is more than three times the size of the European community.

In 1905 the Protectorate was transferred from the authority of the Foreign Office to that of the Colonial Office. A Governor and Commander-in-Chief and Executive and Legislative Councils were appointed under an Order in Council in 1906.

During the years preceding the First World War the Protectorate developed steadily. European settlement had made good progress, Kenya coffee was beginning to make a name; sisal was flourishing and the future of wool and wheat looked promising.

So far as African administration was concerned, the pre-war period was one of the establishment of law and order. Troubles were experienced with various tribes in the nineties and with the Nandi until 1905, but on the whole few countries have been opened up with such little bloodshed and with the maintenance of such friendly relations with the inhabitants. Such social services as were possible in those days were provided by the missions, which from their establishment had combined education and medical facilities with the teaching of the Gospel.

Because of its proximity to German East Africa, the British East Africa Protectorate was very directly affected by the First World War. The Germans had a larger force under arms than the British, but the latter were assured of quick reinforcements, and their command of the seas isolated the Germans from any assistance from overseas.

The Germans took the offensive and penetrated Kenya's southern border. A volunteer force composed mainly of European farmers and one battalion of the King's African Rifles was the sum total of British strength. They were reinforced by Indian troops, a few months after the outbreak of war. But it was not until 1916, when General Smuts assumed command, that the British took the offensive, and in a long wasting campaign, during which the losses due to disease greatly exceeded casualties in action, our troops chased the elusive and enterprising Germans under General von Lettow-Vorbeck through German East Africa. By November, 1917, there were no enemy troops left in this area, but our troops had been unable to capture General von Lettow-Vorbeck who, retreating through Portuguese East Africa and entering Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, finally surrendered in November, 1918, only on receipt of news of the Armistice.

Over 85 per cent of the European population of fighting age had enlisted for military service and during the war large numbers of Africans had served in the Carrier Corps. As a result, many farms reverted to scrub and bush and European settlement was virtually at a standstill during these years.

When peace came, great strides were made in European settlement. New farmers arrived from England and South Africa and special schemes were launched for ex-soldiers. Already in 1919 the European population was estimated at 9,000 settlers.

The influx of new settlers, combined with the effects of the war on the African population and a severe famine in 1918, created a labour crisis. At the same time, Kenya began to feel the effects of the post-war slump. The depression was further increased by the currency

changes in 1920 from the rupee as the unit, first to the florin and then to the shilling, which in effect substantially increased the sterling obligations of primary producers.

The very serious financial and economic position in 1921 led to the appointment of an Economic Committee on whose recommendations the tariff policy was substantially changed to a protective tariff designed to stimulate agricultural production. The railway rates policy was also modified in order to facilitate the export of the main agricultural products, especially maize.

At the same time political controversies were raging. Nominated Unofficial Europeans had first sat in Legislative Council in 1906, and in 1919 their numbers were increased from four to 11 and an elective basis established. The grant of the franchise to Europeans called forth a demand from the more numerous Indian community for equal privileges on a common roll with educational qualifications; this demand aroused opposition among Europeans who threatened armed resistance. The matter was resolved by the Devonshire White Paper of 1923 which granted the Indians five seats on a communal basis and also made provision for an Arab elected member, and a nominated unofficial member to represent African interests. The Paper also, whilst confirming the position of the Europeans in the Highlands, contained a clause which stated that primarily Kenya is an African territory and the interests of the African native must be paramount. The settlement was accepted with reluctance by the European community, but the Indians launched a campaign of non-co-operation and it was not until the 1930's that the full number of members allotted to them took their seats in Legislative Council.

Meanwhile, other changes of great importance had been taking place. By the Kenya Annexation Order in Council of 1920 the territories outside the mainland dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar had been recognized as a Colony, the coastal belt remaining a Protectorate. The Uganda Railway was, in 1921, constituted as a separate financial entity and in 1926 was established the office of the High Commissioner for Transport, vested in the Governor of Kenya until 1935, when it was vested jointly in the Governors of Kenya and Uganda.

Kenya was drawn into closer relationships with her East African neighbours by the foundation of the Governors' Conference, which met for the first time in January, 1926, in Nairobi. Full federation soon became a political issue, but the differences in the political status of the three territories—a Protectorate, a Mandate and a Colony—and the fears and suspicions of the various communities rendered federation difficult.

A brighter aspect of the 1920's was the progress in African development. In the field of education the Education Department was supplementing the facilities already provided by the missions and, in 1924, established an Industrial Training Depot at Kabete and also

the Jeanes School where African teachers and their wives were given a training in rural community life, rather than a purely academic training. In the same year local African councils were inaugurated in order to associate the African more closely in the government of his area, and as a first step in his political development. These councils have proved valuable and very successful.

In the early 1930's the Colony felt once more the effects of a world depression. All races suffered, the African and the Asian as well as the European. Drought and a plague of locusts on a large scale deepened the depression. The economic story of the later years of the 1930's is one of gradual recovery from the depression, helped to a small extent by the working of alluvial deposits of gold discoveries in the then North Kavirondo District in 1931.

In 1932 a committee under the chairmanship of Sir Morris Carter—The Carter Committee—was set up to consider the needs of the African population with regard to land, and to define the area of the White Highlands within which persons of European descent were to have a privileged position in accordance with the guarantees of the Devonshire White Paper of 1923. The commission carefully examined every class of claim advanced by the different tribes and, as a result, certain areas were added to the African lands.

As a result of the economic situation, public interest was centred more on financial than on political matters. Whereas the commissions and committees of the 1920's had discussed political representation and federation, the inquiries of the 1930's, such as those undertaken by Lord Moyne and Sir Alan Pim, were concerned with finance and taxation. Although reductions in expenditure were made and an official levy on salaries imposed, this was not sufficient to bridge the gap between revenue and expenditure and it became necessary to increase taxation at a time when the people of the Colony were least able and willing to accept it. Controversy centred on the Government proposal to reintroduce income tax which had been introduced in 1921 and then abandoned. The first stage was the imposition of a graduated non-African poll tax in 1923. Finally, in 1936, the elected members of the Standing Finance Committee recommended the acceptance of a light income tax on condition that the Secretary of State examined the composition of the Executive Council. In 1937, income tax started at Sh. 1 in the pound was introduced, and in the same year the number of Officials on Executive Council was reduced, the number of Unofficials remaining the same.

Steady development was taking place in African affairs. A second Unofficial Member was nominated to represent African interests in Legislative Council. The Native Tribunals Ordinance provided for a more comprehensive system of native courts than had formerly been established. Agricultural schools for Africans were opened, veterinary services developed, education facilities were increased and provision

made for secondary and higher education, if only on a minor scale, and the Medical Department took a large share in the improvement of conditions in native reserves. In short, many Africans were emerging from the tribal state and approaching a stage, not without its dangers, which provides them with the prospects of a more civilized life.

When Mussolini conquered Abyssinia in 1936, the first shadows of the Second World War were cast over Kenya. There were no forces in the Colony apart from two regular K.A.R. battalions and the tiny volunteer force of the K.R.N.V.R., which had been established in 1933. In 1937, a European Kenya Defence Force came into being as well as a European territorial force known as the Kenya Regiment. In September, 1938, a Kenya Women's Emergency Organization was founded as the country's central registry for women's services in wartime. Kenya's preparations, however, were inadequate to meet a threat from the Italian East African Empire, but the breathing space given by the fact that Italy did not enter the war until 1940, which allowed a great increase in the local forces and reinforcement from South and West Africa and overseas, saved Kenya from invasion by the Italians in East Africa.

Although it was necessary for strategic reasons to abandon to the enemy areas in the Northern Frontier District, General Cunningham found himself early in 1941 in a position to carry the war into Italian territory. The success of his campaign was as overwhelming as it was rapid. Addis Ababa was occupied within a few months and Italian resistance in East Africa ceased when Gondar fell in November, 1941. Kenya's military commitments did not end here. Forces were built up steadily, and fighting and other units took a prominent part in the campaigns in Madagascar and Burma, whilst Pioneer units performed useful work in the Middle East.

As the war receded from Kenya's frontiers, the Government was able to devote more attention to measures directed to increase production. Despite the drain on manpower of both Europeans and Africans for the forces, those who remained, including the wives of European farmers, did not let production fall. A combination of drought and locusts at a time when local consumption was greatly increasing caused a serious maize shortage in 1943, but in the following years more cereals were being produced than ever before.

In 1944 an important step forward in the history of the Colony was taken when the Governor nominated Mr. Eluid Mathu as the first African to represent his people on Legislative Council. Even before the war was ended the Government was occupying itself with plans for post-war development and in 1945 an important reorganization of Government was undertaken which, grouping the main departments under Members of Executive Council, made preparation for the responsibility of the peace.

At the outbreak of war in 1939 the functions of the Governors Conference of co-ordinating the economy and manpower of the East African territories became increasingly important and, when Italy entered the war after the collapse of France, the East African Production and Supply Council, War Supplies Board, Industrial Management Board and many other bodies were established under the Secretariat of the Governors' Conference to meet the needs of the total war.

The end of the war saw a general desire to consolidate this machinery and provide it with a firm constitutional basis. After some two years of negotiation, the East Africa High Commission was set up by the East Africa (High Commission) Order in Council dated 19th December, 1947.

The High Commission is a body corporate, of which the Governor of Kenya is chairman, with headquarters in Nairobi. It includes the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly consisting of a Speaker, seven *ex officio* Members who are officers in the High Commission service, six Nominated Official Members (two from each of the three territories) and 20 Unofficial Members, six from each territory and two Arab Members appointed by the High Commission.

During 1951 the Legislative Councils of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika passed resolutions to the effect that the Central Legislative Assembly in its existing form and without change of function should remain in being for a further four years, and this was effected by the East Africa (High Commission) (Amendment) Order in Council, 1951, which came into operation on 6th December, 1951. In 1955, the life of the High Commission was again extended by the territorial legislatures for a period of four years until 1959.

The High Commission has power to legislate with the advice and consent of the Assembly, in respect of the Services taken over, which include, *inter alia*, Defence, Civil Aviation, Customs and Excise administrative and general provisions but excluding tariff rates—income tax—administrative and general provisions but excluding rate of tax and allowances—Lake Victoria Fisheries, Makerere College, Meteorological Services, Posts and Telegraphs, Telephones and Radio Communications, Railways, Harbours and Inland Water Transport, Statistics, including census, and a large number of Research and Scientific Services.

Apart from the fact that the High Commission has assumed responsibility for the administration of these services, its establishment involves no change in the constitution or administrative responsibilities of the Governments of the three territories, which remain responsible for basic services such as Administration, Police, Health, Education, Agriculture, Animal Health, Forestry, Labour, Housing and Public Works.

Since the end of the Second World War considerable changes have taken place in the constitution of the country. In 1951 Mr. Griffiths, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, made certain proposals which were brought into force by Royal Instructions of the same year. The appointment of ten Nominated Members of the Legislative Council raised the numbers of the "Government" side of the Council from 16 to 26; at the same time the number of European Elected Members was raised from 11 to 14, of Asian Elected Members from five to six, of African Representative Members from four to six, with Arabs having one Representative and one Elected Member, thus securing an Unofficial majority for the first time.

In October, 1952, a State of Emergency was declared in Kenya and a large part of the country's resources had to be used in the fight against *Mau Mau*. During 1956 the situation improved considerably, and in October of that year the police and Administration reassumed responsibility from the military for the maintenance of law and order. The improvement in the Emergency position was maintained during 1957 and the State of Emergency finally ended in January, 1960. The greater part of the country has remained unaffected by *Mau Mau*, and development and progress have continued at a rapid pace, even in the affected areas. Work continued in resettlement and land development schemes throughout the Colony.

In 1954, a new Constitution, known after the then Secretary of State for the Colonies as the Lyttleton Constitution, introduced a Council of Ministers, exercising collective responsibility. The Constitution provided that the Council of Ministers would consist of the Governor, the Deputy Governor, six Official, six Unofficial and two Nominated Members. The Government was re-formed on this basis and, of the six Unofficial Ministers three were drawn from European Elected Members of Legislative Council, two were Asians and one was an African Representative Member of Legislative Council. Three Parliamentary Secretaries were appointed, two Africans and one Arab. Subsequently, the Liwali for the Coast, was appointed the Governor's Personal Adviser on Arab affairs and was admitted to the deliberations of the Council of Ministers.

Legislation concerning the Legislative Council was amended in 1956, providing for the replacement of the six Representative African Members by eight Elected Members. The first African Elections were held in March, 1957. The African Minister was defeated, and resigned. None of the newly Elected Members were prepared to accept office in the Government, and, in order to resolve the deadlock, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Lennox-Boyd, came to Nairobi in November, 1957, and held talks on the constitutional position with the various groups and with Ministers. In the course of these talks, it became apparent that local agreement was not in sight. In view of this, the European and Asian Elected Ministers decided that the interests of Kenya would best be served by leaving the Secretary of

State free to take the initiative in regard to Constitutional changes and tendered their resignations to the Governor. The Secretary of State then came to the conclusion that the constitutional arrangements introduced in 1954 had become unworkable, and that Her Majesty's Government were free to take such action as they thought fit.

In a statement made to the Elected and Corporate Members of Legislative Council in Nairobi on 8th November, 1957, the Secretary of State outlined the constitutional changes which he was going to propose to the British Government. The first of these changes was an increase in the number of African Elected Members of Legislative Council from 8 to 14. This change was introduced shortly afterwards by means of an amendment to local legislation. Elections for the six additional African seats were held in March, 1958. The other changes included the creation of Specially Elected Seats in Legislative Council and the setting up of the Council of State. These changes were introduced in the Kenya Constitution Order in Council, 1958, which was signed by Her Majesty on 3rd April, 1958, and came into force two days later. The main provisions of the new Constitution are set out in the chapter dealing with Administration.

CHAPTER 3—ADMINISTRATION

CONSTITUTION

Certain changes were made in the 1958 constitution as a result of the Lancaster House Conference held in London in January and February, 1960.

The changes agreed at this Conference were published in an amending Order in Council; the provisions of which came into force on 7th December, 1960, and on 23rd December, 1960, respectively.

In accordance with the Kenya (Constitution) Orders in Council, 1958-1960 and the Royal Instructions, the Colony and Protectorate is administered by a Governor and Commander-in-Chief who is advised by a Council of Ministers. There is provision for not more than 16 Ministers, not less than four of these being civil servants.

In the present Council of Ministers there are eight unofficial Ministers; four of these are Africans, three are Europeans and one is an Asian. There is also provision for the appointment of Parliamentary Secretaries to be appointed by the Governor to assist Ministers in the exercise of their public duties.

The Governor's Personal Adviser on Arab Affairs has the right to attend and participate in meetings of the Council of Ministers.

The Legislative Council consists of a Speaker appointed by the Governor; *ex officio* Members, who are Ministers or temporary Ministers, but not otherwise Members of the Legislative Council;

53 Constituency Elected Members, of whom 33 are Africans, 10 are Europeans, eight are Asian, and two Arab; 12 National Members elected by the Council sitting as an Electoral College, of whom four are African; three are Asian, four are European and one is an Arab; and a varying number of Nominated Members (at present 11) appointed by the Governor.

In the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly, Kenya is represented by two Nominated and six Unofficial Members, two of the latter being European, two Asian and two African.

A Council of State, designed to protect any community against harmful discriminatory legislation, has also been established under the Order and may consist of a chairman and not more than 16 and not less than 10 members. While the Council of State has not power to annul legislation, it can set in train the procedure which may lead to a Bill being refused assent or to legislative instruments being annulled. It can also propose to the Legislature such changes in measures as will, in the opinion of the Council of State, result in their ceasing to be differentiating.

A list of the Members of the Kenya Legislative Council is given in Appendix 8, and a list of the Members of the Council of State is given in Appendix 9.

PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION

The Provincial Administration had to face new and formidable tasks in 1960. The official ending of the seven-year-old State of Emergency, followed by the agreement on constitutional progress achieved at Lancaster House, unleashed nationalist forces which had an immediate and far-reaching effect on the African population, in particular the Kikuyu tribe. With the removal of the Emergency restrictions on movement, large numbers of Kikuyu entered the major towns and the Rift Valley farming areas only to be met by disillusionment and unemployment. The Lancaster House agreement, together with the lifting of the ban on political meetings, resulted in politics becoming the talk of the day, while renewed subversion among the Kikuyu and the outward signs and symbols of an African nationalistic spirit in its most emotional form led to bewilderment, confusion and perplexity. *Uhuru*, with its various connotations, raised hopes or fears in the minds of people of all races and tribes.

It was in this disturbed atmosphere that the Provincial Administration, with its overall responsibility for good government and sound progress, had to adapt itself quickly to changing conditions. The local authorities in African areas were often required to face the alternative of supporting Her Majesty's Government, or aligning themselves with the new nationalist forces whose utterances were frequently aimed at undermining respect for established institutions. Officers of Government faced abuse and an undisguised challenge to their authority.

Fortunately the Service firmly resisted all attempts to suborn its integrity and gradually a respect for law and order was again instilled. The registration of voters for the 1961 General Election was efficiently completed, despite the inherent difficulties of mounting the first major registration on a wide franchise. The emergence of the two major political parties, KANU and KADU, clarified the choice to be placed before the electorate in 1961.

Progress with land consolidation and registration was maintained, while development projects were firmly pursued despite local political opposition. By maintaining close contact with the people, administrative guidance remained a reality and enabled informed opinion to counter-balance ill-founded political promises. New emphasis was placed on the need to effect changes prior to independence, but a major effort was needed to ensure that these changes took place in an atmosphere of continued respect for the rule of law. In succeeding in this task, the Provincial Administration made its greatest contribution to this critical year.

TOWNS AND SETTLED AREAS

Municipalities

At the end of 1960 there were six municipal authorities established in Kenya under the provisions of the Municipalities Ordinance. No new municipalities were created during the year. The City of Nairobi and the municipalities of Eldoret, Kisumu, Mombasa and Nakuru were administered by municipal councils and Kitale by a municipal board. Kisumu was elevated to the status of a municipal council during the year under review. As from 1st November, 1960, the constitution of the Kisumu Municipality was changed to provide for the first time for the election of councillors and for the municipality to be under the jurisdiction of a municipal council, instead of, as formerly, a municipal board.

As from 1st July, 1960, the constitution of the Kitale Municipal Board was amended to provide for the first time for the election of Asian and European councillors. The legal instrument effecting this change was made in 1959 so that, before the new constitution came into effect, voters' rolls could be prepared and elections held to provide for the filling of the elected seats.

As from 1st October, 1960, the constitution of Nakuru Municipal Council was amended to provide for the first time for the election of aldermen and African councillors. The constitutions of all six municipalities now include elected councillors but, in the cases of Eldoret and Kitale, there is no provision at present for the election of African councillors, Africans being nominated to these two local authorities. During the year under review a minor change was also made to the constitution of the Eldoret Municipal Council, when one Asian elected councillor was added to that authority. Asian and African members serve on all councils and the Kitale Municipal

Board; the Mombasa Municipal Council includes Arab members. Councillors are also nominated to represent the interests of the Government and the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, in view of the large "rate" contributions made by these two organizations. Liaison councillors are also sometimes appointed from adjacent county councils. Electoral franchise is based on ownership or occupation of property, or on residence and receipt of income over a specified minimum.

Revenues are derived from rates imposed on unimproved site values and from charges raised for the provision of services, including water, housing and conservancy. Rates vary from municipality to municipality and according to local needs, the highest rate ($4\frac{1}{8}$ per cent) being in Nakuru, the lowest (2 per cent) in Nairobi. The Government contributes a grant based on the traffic licence revenue and makes grants-in-aid of expenditure on main roads, public health, chief officers' salaries and emoluments and social welfare services. These grants totalled approximately £346,993 in 1960. Contributions in lieu of rates are paid in respect of Crown land and these amounted to some £262,650 in 1960. The municipal authorities raise their loans mainly from the Local Government Loans Authority, a statutory body set up in 1953 for that purpose.

County Councils

In the year 1960 the seven county councils and 26 county district councils established under the Local Government (County Councils) Ordinance No. 30 of 1952 adopted many by-laws based on subject model by-laws. This more universal use of model by-laws has been most encouraging as it ensures that by-laws become more uniform throughout the areas under county council administration. In 1960 three county councils were health authorities and plans were in hand to extend this power to another council.

The continual drift of landless Africans to the Nairobi County Council areas adjacent to the City of Nairobi continues to present a major health problem to the Nairobi County Council in respect of the erection of "shanty towns". Councils have started to examine the possibility of establishing almshouses for the aged and for unemployed Africans, but the absence of funds prohibited the preparation of such schemes.

No progress was made with the revocation of the Resident Labourers' Ordinance, but it did prove possible to proceed further with the elimination of resident labourers' stock in county areas.

AFRICAN AREAS

African District Councils

Twenty-six African District Councils operated throughout the year under the provisions of the African District Councils Ordinance,

1950 (Revised Edition 1959). The councils are all bodies corporate with powers similar to and in some respect wider than those of other local authorities in Kenya.

The revenues of the Councils are derived largely from flat poll rates levied on adult male Africans residing or owning property in the area of jurisdiction of the council; from cesses on agricultural and forest produce, from land rents and royalties, from fees for services, and from fees for licences taken out by persons engaged in certain trades and occupations.

Government grants for the year amounted on an average to about 50 per cent of council revenues. These included a graduated rate grant, grants for public health, education and community development, and a grant towards the cost of approved chief officers. The Road Authority paid grants towards the maintenance and improvement of roads. During 1960 it was not possible to remove the ceiling placed on some grants in 1959, due to the continued financial stringency.

The estimated total of General Fund Revenue for all councils in 1960 was £4,592,347. The councils continue to vary greatly in size and wealth with the largest council having an expenditure total of £522,000. More progress has been made by the smaller councils and only one now has an expenditure of less than £5,000, while 16 of the 26 councils have an annual expenditure of over £100,000. The system of approval of the estimates by the Minister for Local Government and Lands after examination by a specially-appointed Standing Committee continued.

During the year a second African chairman was installed this time in the chair of the African District Council of Machakos. The African District Council of Central Nyanza, after its disbandment in 1959, was reconstituted and has made excellent progress.

All councils worked well during the year, but found increasing difficulty in raising the necessary revenue to finance the services which the people expect them to provide.

African Locational Councils

Increasing numbers of locational councils were gazetted as statutory bodies and have played a more effective role in local government.

LOCAL AUTHORITY UNDERTAKINGS

Loans totalling £1,280,798 were made during 1960 from the Local Government Loans Fund administered by the Local Govern-

ment Loans Authority. The distribution of this total between services was as follows:—

	£
Sewerage and drainage schemes ..	486,420
Water supply schemes	103,248
Health services	31,659
Road works	22,500
Plant and equipment	39,218
Offices and depots	18,000
Markets and slaughterhouses	17,550
Other schemes	62,203
<hr/>	
Total issued to local authorities other than Nairobi City Council	780,798
Loan issued to Nairobi City Council ..	500,000
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Total loans issued during 1960 ..	1,280,798
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The special loan to Nairobi City Council was made to supplement the council's own borrowing programme and was used to replace temporary loans raised for water and sewerage schemes. The major item included in the foregoing list of issues to local authorities other than the Nairobi City Council is £324,000 to Mombasa Municipal Council for the island sewerage scheme estimated to cost £535,000 in total.

SURVEYS

Submissions of cadastral surveys for title purposes carried out by Government and private licensed surveyors continued at a high level, though a decrease as compared with the unusually high figure for 1959 was apparent. Cadastral surveys are now proceeding at a more stable rate since a long-standing backlog has finally been overcome.

The retiring Recorder of Titles brought to an end his programme for adjudication of titles in the Coast Province early in the year and all resultant survey work was subsequently completed. It is expected that a new Recorder will be appointed shortly.

The work of the African Lands Branch continued to expand. Surveys for land consolidation, settlement and farm planning purposes were carried out in all Provinces except the Northern Province. The production of final Land Registry Maps, already in progress at the beginning of the year in Kiambu and Nyeri Districts, was extended during the year to Kericho, Embu and Baringo Districts.

Approximately 250 miles of precise levelling was observed, nearly closing the circuits round the Aberdare Mountains and round the Subukia Plateau.

Extensive use was made of electronic distance measurement by tellurometer in carrying out fresh extensions of the Colony control network. A connexion was made by tellurometer from Meru to the vicinity of the Isiolo base, and an extensive tellurometer scheme was carried out in the area of the Kamasia Hills.

During the course of the year the Directorate of Overseas Surveys provided final co-ordinates for the primary re-triangulation of Kenya, the field work for which has been in progress since 1949. Parties from the Directorate continued to carry out secondary triangulation and heighting for 1:50,000 mapping purposes. Tertiary triangulation for all districts in Nyanza Province except South Nyanza was completed by departmental surveyors.

Two departmental surveyors assisted in the work of surveying a section of the Kenya/Uganda boundary, the field work for which was completed by the end of the year.

Complete cover of Kenya by aerial photographs was finally achieved by the filling of gaps over the lower Tana River area. As much of the original coverage is now over ten years old, the R.A.F. started to take new photographs of areas where there has been much subsequent development.

First Kenya editions of 17 1:50,000 scale topographical map sheets were produced while other sheets in this series were revised and reprinted. Thirty-eight more sheets of the 1:100,000 scale map series of the Northern Province were published during the year.

Initial preparation and compilation of a new 1:1,000,000 map of Kenya in two sheets was carried out. This map, it is felt, will meet a long-standing demand by the general public.

A programme for providing topographical-cadastral maps of townships progressed to the stage at which ten townships have been mapped.

There was a continuing heavy demand for the first edition of the *Atlas of Kenya*. Necessary revision was carried out to incorporate in the atlas new information as it became available.

The work of the departmental Survey Training School has during the year been concentrated on efforts to accelerate the progress towards technical proficiency of junior staff. The school has concentrated on bringing every trainee to the highest standard of practical ability and knowledge which his capabilities permit.

CHAPTER 4—WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The standards of weight and measures established for use in the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya are the pound, yard and gallon, as defined by the Weights and Measures Act, 1878, of the Imperial Parliament. The derived standards are also identical with those legalized under the provisions of the Weights and Measures Act, 1878.

The Weights and Measures Ordinance legalizes for trade use the kilogram, metre and litre as defined by the Weights and Measures Act, 1878, and the derivatives therefrom.

For all practical purposes the Colony's weights and measures legislation may, with three exceptions, be considered identical with the United Kingdom Weights and Measures Acts. The exceptions are as follows:—

- (a) In Kenya, weighing and measuring apparatus must bear a current stamp of verification before it is sold.
- (b) Weighing and measuring apparatus may be repaired or overhauled only by licensed repairers.
- (c) All weighing instruments of a non-trade pattern must be marked "Not for trade use" at the time of manufacture.

The Weights and Measures (Sale by Weight and Measure) Rules, 1959, are similar to legislation in the United Kingdom which requires certain human foods to be sold by net weight or measure. The Kenya Rules require all human food, with limited exceptions, to be sold either by net weight or by measure. Further requirements also cause most human foods to bear a statement of net weight or measure on the wrapper or container in which such foodstuffs are pre-packed in readiness for sale. A number of foodstuffs which may only be pre-packed in certain specified net quantities are also listed in a schedule to the rules. These, too, must bear a statement of net weight on their containers. The foregoing requirements also include in their scope paint, varnish, distemper and other allied products.

During 1960 the Sale by Weight and Measure Rules were further extended in order to embrace sewing, knitting and embroidery cottons. The effect of this extension is to require balls, reels and similar packs of such cottons to bear a statement of their net weight or measure.

Under the Colony's Weights and Measures legislation the Department's main duties may be summarized as follows:—

- (a) The maintenance of the Colonial Standards and the subsidiary Secondary Reference Standards of weight and measure.
- (b) The verification and stamping of all trade patterns of weighing and measuring apparatus before they are sold, or before they are returned to a trade use after repairs have been effected.
- (c) The inspection of weighing and measuring apparatus which is in use for trade to ensure that it bears a stamp of verification; that it is just; and that it is being used in a non-fraudulent manner.
- (d) The check weighing of goods made up in pre-packed quantities which are in traders' possession for sale and also goods which are sold by reference to weight or measure and which are in the course of delivery to a purchaser.

- (e) The examination and subsequent licensing of persons who intend to engage in the repair or overhaul of weighing and measuring apparatus.
- (f) The examination of new patterns of weighing and measuring apparatus which have not been submitted to the Board of Trade, with a view to recommending to the Minister their suitability, or otherwise, for approval for trade use in the Colony.
- (g) The collection of fees which are prescribed for certain of the services mentioned above.

From the above, it will be seen that the Weights and Measures Ordinance, together with its subsidiary legislation, charges the Department with the prime duty of ensuring that trading standards, both physical and ethical, are maintained at the highest level.

The number of stamping stations which the Department opened throughout the Colony during 1960 totalled 290, which is an increase of 15 over the figure for 1959, and items of assize apparatus which were submitted for verification totalled 136,723. The revenue which the Department collected, by virtue of the fees which are prescribed for specific services under the Weights and Measures Ordinance, amounted to £16,008 which is an increase of £2,946 above the previous highest figure which was obtained in 1959.

ASSIZING

The following table (with figures for 1959 in parenthesis) analyses the apparatus which was submitted for verification:—

Description	Number Assized	Number Stamped	Number Adjusted	Number Rejected
Weights	118,840 (136,095)	101,103 (116,958)	18,285 (19,134)	17,737 (19,137)
Measures of Capacity ..	3,125 (5,734)	3,119 (5,586)	3 (30)	6 (148)
Weighing Instruments ..	16,955 (17,903)	15,924 (16,775)	—	1,031 (1,128)
Liquid Measuring Pumps	1,632 (1,562)	1,394 (1,380)	—	238 (182)
Measures of Length ..	1,171 (1,415)	1,159 (1,319)	—	12 (24)
TOTALS	141,723 (162,709)	122,699 (142,090)	18,288 (19,164)	19,024 (20,619)

REVENUE

By way of fees and payments received for specific services under the Weights and Measures Ordinance	£	£
Value of the Department's free services to Kenya Government Depart- ments	16,008	(13,062)
	827	(438)
Total ..	<u>£16,835</u>	<u>(£13,500)</u>

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MAPS AND PLANS OF GENERAL INTEREST

Topographical Maps	Scale	Price per Sheet
		<i>Sh. cts.</i>
KENYA (SK 10 Series): Layered to show main topographical features	1 : 3,000,000	3 00
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MAPS AND PLANS OF GENERAL INTEREST—(Contd.)

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APPENDIX 1

STATEMENT OF REVENUE UNDER VOTES FOR THE YEARS
1958/59 AND 1959/60

					ACTUAL REVENUE RECEIPTS	
					1958/59	1959/60
					£	£
Customs and Excise .. .. .	..	..	..	..	12,702,731	13,904,500
Income Tax .. .. .	..	..	..	..	11,327,612	10,408,810
Graduated Personal Tax .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,167,297	1,943,558
Stamp Duties .. .. .	..	..	..	..	580,460	662,464
Other Licences, Duties and Taxes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,054,396	1,974,149
Departmental Revenue .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,264,658	794,002
Interest and Redemption .. .. .	..	..	..	..	647,444	630,648
Fines and Forfeitures .. .. .	..	..	..	..	383,378	318,463
Assistance by U.K. Government towards Emergency Expenditure .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,500,000	1,600,000
All Other Sources .. .. .	..	..	..	..	840,074	760,420
TOTAL					£ 33,468,050	32,997,014

APPENDIX 2

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE UNDER VOTES FOR THE YEAR 1959/60
AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR 1958/59

SERVICE	1958/59	1959/60
	£	£
The Governor	48,198	52,311
Judicial	131,892	121,603
Legislative Council	115,268	143,422
Council of State	8,154	6,957
Exchequer and Audit	63,934	60,792
Civil Service Commission	18,096	17,787
Chief Secretary	155,818	174,074
Information	170,279	149,821
Broadcasting	75,339	111,887
Immigration	21,910	21,064
Legal Affairs	83,271	86,741
The Treasury	123,052	139,559
Miscellaneous	565,997	287,177
Annuity to H.H. The Sultan of Zanzibar ..	16,000	16,000
Public Debt	2,081,804	2,337,555
Contributions to the Cost of H.C. Services	1,622,939	1,109,974
Contribution to Emergency Fund	1,660,000	1,600,000
Pensions and Gratuities	1,320,544	1,335,766
Ministry of African Affairs	2,175,504	2,203,544
Community Development	218,667	224,092
Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Water Resources	1,581,068	1,456,572
Ministry of Internal Security and Defence ..	69,422	76,707
Military	1,417,685	1,335,843
Prisons	1,172,255	1,127,580
Police	3,789,143	3,777,378
Ministry of Local Government, Health and Town Planning	192,681	236,863
Local Government Contributions	1,352,173	1,312,679
Health	1,677,152	1,663,702
Ministry of Education, Labour and Lands	108,816	118,278
Education	4,962,060	5,364,685
Labour	249,295	263,971
Lands	145,629	133,660
Surveys	165,040	154,698
Ministry of Forest Development, Game and Fisheries	555,248	506,331
Commerce and Industry	361,721	288,428
Ministry of Works	3,155,385	2,735,825
Mombasa Water Supply	—	—
Office of the Minister for Tourism and Common Services	26,537	32,948
Coast Agency and Passages	707,061	618,269
Printing and Stationery	159,936	109,625

APPENDIX 2—(Contd.)

SERVICE	1958/59	1959/60
	£	£
Supplies and Transport	218,205	128,076
Ministry of Housing	16,676	26,164
Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Adult Education	—	2,425
TOTAL £	32,759,854	31,670,833

APPENDIX 3

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE 9½ YEARS
ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1960

YEAR	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1951	17,468,204	16,436,801
1952	20,548,149	18,858,621
1953	21,351,865	22,853,430
1954 (Half)	15,081,356	18,699,692
1954/55	35,352,969	37,768,576
1955/56	43,392,827	38,313,735
1956/57	32,792,957	34,681,600
1957/58	33,428,692	33,290,302
1958/59	33,468,050	32,759,854
1959/60	32,997,014	31,670,833

APPENDIX 4

ALLOCATION OF PUBLIC DEBT AND ANNUAL CHARGES AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1960

	CAPITAL DEBT			ANNUAL CHARGES						Total Annual Charges
	Kenya Colony	E.A. Railways and Harbours	Total Public Debt	Kenya Colony			E.A. Railways and Harbours			
				Interest	Sinking Fund	Total	Interest	Sinking Fund	Total	
1930	£ 2,233,909	£ 1,166,091	£ 3,400,000	£ 100,525	£ 22,340	£ 122,865	£ 52,475	£ 11,660	£ 64,135	£ 187,000
1933	305,600	—	305,600	10,696	3,056	13,752	—	—	—	13,752
1936	375,000	—	375,000	11,250	3,750	15,000	—	—	—	15,000
1945	600,000	—	600,000	18,000	12,000	30,000	—	—	—	30,000
1946	(Conversion Loan)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1948	(Conversion Loan)	1,820,000	1,820,000	—	—	—	50,050	18,200	68,250	68,250
1951	(Development Loan)	3,710,000	3,710,000	—	—	—	92,750	37,100	129,850	129,850
1952	(Development Loan)	6,070,000	6,070,000	212,450	60,700	273,150	—	—	—	273,150
1953	(Development Loan)	6,115,000	6,115,000	275,175	61,150	336,325	—	—	—	336,325
1954	(Development Loan)	6,510,000	6,510,000	292,950	65,100*	358,050	—	—	—	358,050
1955	2,925,000	—	2,925,000	117,000	—	117,000	—	—	—	117,000
1956	2,500,000	—	2,500,000	125,000	25,000	150,000	—	—	—	150,000
1957	4,225,000	—	4,225,000	211,250	42,250	253,500	—	—	—	253,500
1957	2,500,000	—	2,500,000	137,500	25,000	162,500	—	—	—	162,500
1957	1,250,000	—	1,250,000	81,250	12,500	93,750	—	—	—	93,750
1958	1,000,000	—	1,000,000	60,000	10,000	70,000	—	—	—	70,000
1958	2,750,000	—	2,750,000	171,875	27,500	199,375	—	—	—	199,375
1959	600,000	—	600,000	33,000	6,000	39,000	—	—	—	39,000
1959	400,000	—	400,000	22,000	4,000	26,000	—	—	—	26,000
1959	500,000	—	500,000	31,250	5,000	36,250	—	—	—	36,250
1960	1,300,000	—	1,300,000	78,000	13,000	91,000	—	—	—	91,000
TOTAL ..	£ 42,159,509	6,696,091	48,855,600	1,989,171	398,346	2,387,517	195,275	66,960	262,235	2,649,752

*This loan which was raised in December, 1953, was made as an extension of £6,115,000, Kenya 4½ per cent Stock, 1971/78 issued in 1952. Contributions to the Sinking Fund have been made retrospectively as from 15th May, 1953.

TABLE SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF INCOME TAX PAYABLE BY FOUR CLASSES OF TAXPAYERS

Income	Allowance Single Man	Tax	Married Allowance	Tax	Married Allowance plus One Child aged 6-11	Tax	Married Allowance plus Three Children*	Tax
£	£	Sh.	£	Sh.	£	Sh.	£	Sh.
200	225	—	700	—	800	—	975	—
300		150		—		—		—
400		350		—		—		—
500		550		—		—		—
600		750		—		—		—
700		1,025		—		—		—
800		1,325		200		—		—
900		1,625		400		—		—
1,000		1,925		600		—		—
1,250		2,900		1,250		200		50
1,500		3,975		2,000		400		550
1,750		5,225		3,000		950		1,175
2,000		6,650		4,100		1,700		1,925
2,500		9,925		6,800		2,600		2,900
3,000		13,700		10,100		3,600		5,225
4,000		22,475		18,200		6,200		8,175
5,000		32,250		27,500		9,400		15,725
						17,300		24,750
						26,500		

*One child under 6, two others aged 6-11.



Abridged Annual Trade Statistics
of
Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika
for the
Year 1960

DEFINITIONS

- (a) *Direct Imports* means goods entered at the time of importation for consumption or for warehousing in Kenya, Uganda or Tanganyika, including in both cases, goods which are subsequently re-exported.
- (b) *Net Imports* means goods entered at the time of importation for consumption or for warehousing in Kenya, Uganda or Tanganyika, including in both cases, goods which are subsequently re-exported; to which have been added or from which have been deducted goods transferred inter-territorially.
- (c) *Domestic Exports* means goods the growth, produce or manufacture of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika exported to places outside East Africa or as aircraft or ships' stores. Materials which are imported into and are processed or manufactured in an East African territory and subsequently exported are classified as an export of the territory in which the processing or manufacture took place. The produce of one East African territory which is blended or processed with that of another East African territory is classified as a domestic export of the territory in which the blending or processing took place. The produce of one East African territory which is re-packed in another East African territory and does not lose its identity is classified as a domestic export of the territory in which it originated.
- (d) *Re-Exports* means all imported goods, other than scrap metals in any form, which, are subsequently re-exported in the form in which they were imported to places outside East Africa, or as aircraft or ships' stores.

2. VALUES

Imports—C.I.F. port of place of importation.

Exports and Re-exports—F.O.B. port or place of exportation.

3. CONTENTS

- Table 1. Direct Imports, showing quantities and values of principal articles with corresponding figures for 1959.
2. Direct Imports, showing values from principal countries of origin with corresponding figures for 1959.
3. Net Imports, showing quantities and values of principal articles with corresponding figures for 1959.
4. Domestic Exports, showing quantities and values of principal articles with corresponding figures for 1959.
5. Domestic Exports, showing values to principal countries of destination with corresponding figures for 1959.
6. Re-exports, showing quantities and values of principal articles with corresponding figures for 1959.
7. Re-exports, showing values to principal countries of destination with corresponding figures for 1959.
8. Inter-territorial transfers of local produce and manufactures.
9. Volume of trade with the corresponding figures for 1959.
10. Revenue collected by the East African Customs and Excise Department.

Custom House,
Mombasa, Kenya,
10th March, 1961.

F. BISHOP,
Commissioner of Customs and Excise.

Table 1

DIRECT IMPORTS (SEE EXPLANATORY NOTES)

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES SHOWING QUANTITY AND VALUE WITH THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1959

ARTICLES	Unit of Quantity	KENYA			
		Year, 1959		Year, 1960	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			£		£
1. Milk and cream, tinned	Centals of 100 lb.	42,597	264,607	48,459	281,567
2. Rice	Ton	12,688	784,058	6,845	372,855
3. Sugar, beet and cane	"	37,237	1,600,386	28,616	1,137,924
4. Wines	Imp. gal.	148,082	174,887	170,437	187,839
5. Ale, beer, cider and stout	"	167,091	94,656	115,794	65,741
6. Brandy, gin, geneva, whisky and rum	Proof gal.	196,503	467,040	200,745	474,928
7. Liqueurs and other alcoholic beverages	Imp. gal.	5,754	16,979	5,304	17,316
8. Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	402,856	130,575	498,325	133,041
9. Tobacco, manufactured (including cigarettes and cigars)	"	266,290	182,853	285,557	198,987
10. Salt	Ton	13,890	77,926	18,349	99,732
11. Coal and coke	"	36,605	192,333	41,647	217,758
12. Aviation spirit	Imp. gal.	5,416,690	411,071	9,256,997	657,304
13. Motor spirit	"	61,263,204	2,674,175	63,027,985	2,658,103
14. Kerosene	"	23,158,041	1,068,289	28,835,754	1,271,060
15. Gas, diesel and other fuel oils	"	168,908,910	5,099,869	171,462,448	4,883,221
16. Lubricating greases	Centals of 100 lb.	20,513	86,773	27,425	111,511
17. Lubricating oils (all types)	Imp. gal.	2,611,224	553,650	4,910,713	979,898

Table 1—(Contd.)

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES SHOWING QUANTITY AND VALUE WITH THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1959—(Contd.)

ARTICLES	Unit of Quantity	KENYA			
		Year, 1959		Year, 1960	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
18. Chemicals, inorganic and organic	—	—	£ 532,610	—	£ 586,074
19. Paints, varnishes, dyestuffs and related materials	—	—	845,165	—	835,591
20. Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	—	—	1,422,326	—	1,536,034
21. Soaps and cleansing preparations	Centals of 100 lb.	33,682	277,697	33,379	306,279
22. Fertilizers, manufactured	Ton	27,082	668,074	42,944	1,087,743
23. Disinfectants, insecticides, cattle dips and similar preparations	Centals of 100 lb.	46,938	558,939	54,434	725,429
24. Rubber tyres and tubes	—	89,454	1,835,409	77,537	1,647,198
25. Wood and cork manufactures	—	—	450,487	—	441,944
26. Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof	—	—	2,372,444	—	2,902,238
27. Cotton fabrics (piece goods):—	Sq. yd.	24,197,605	1,189,452	23,239,287	1,306,194
(a) Grey (unbleached)	—	2,787,888	222,521	3,773,452	296,683
(b) Bleached, other than grey	—	7,037,130	377,296	4,624,460	288,903
(c) Coloured	—	4,448,168	630,575	2,695,641	434,730
(d) Khaki drill	—	10,235,493	965,501	12,980,022	1,468,882
(e) Dyed in the piece, other	—	1,166,032	77,652	2,021,552	143,312
(f) Khangas	—	5,433,533	393,705	8,307,292	726,697
(g) Printed, other	—	333,289	69,310	6,994	53,961
(h) Other	—	—	—	—	—

Table 1—(Contd.)
 PRINCIPAL ARTICLES SHOWING QUANTITY AND VALUE WITH THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1959—(Contd.))

ARTICLES	Unit of Quantity	KENYA			
		Year, 1959		Year, 1960	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
28. Jute bagging and sacking in the piece	Sq. yd.	3,299,230	£ 105,925	3,131,555	£ 117,173
29. Fabrics of synthetic fibres including artificial silk	"	21,815,218	1,644,936	41,570,524	3,197,773
30. Jute bags and sacks	Number	5,184,109	404,765	4,002,368	384,421
31. Blankets and travelling rugs	"	2,929,900	786,540	4,759,293	1,374,021
32. Cement, building	Ton	3,082	48,541	1,510	35,018
33. Cement, clinker	"	—	—	—	—
34. Iron and steel:—					
(a) Ingots, slabs, joists, girders and other primary forms	"	27,438	1,209,122	30,890	1,522,446
(b) Corrugated galvanized iron sheets	"	17,119	1,229,526	19,541	1,542,655
(c) Other sheets, plates, hoops and strips	"	16,141	1,049,206	17,135	1,204,963
(d) Railway track material	"	8,384	349,294	6,548	309,253
(e) Tubes, pipes, fittings, castings and forgings	"	12,168	998,623	12,811	1,070,341
35. Other base metals and manufactures of base metals	—	—	4,009,894	—	4,613,714
36. Agricultural machinery and implements	—	—	681,012	—	659,928
37. Tractors including agricultural	Number	934	907,710	999	1,299,691
38. Sewing machines	"	5,508	150,567	13,376	362,052
39. Industrial and commercial machinery other than electric	—	—	7,269,917	—	7,276,461

Table 1—(Contd.)
 PRINCIPAL ARTICLES SHOWING QUANTITY AND VALUE WITH THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1959—(Contd.)

ARTICLES	Unit of Quantity	KENYA			
		Year, 1959		Year, 1960	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
40. Wireless sets and radiograms	Number	24,444	274,959	50,217	513,802
41. Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances (including domestic)	—	—	2,395,967	—	2,601,005
42. Railway rolling stock	—	—	185,500	—	1,271,554
43. Passenger road vehicles and chassis, excluding buses	Number	6,727	3,471,243	8,801	4,506,779
44. Buses, trucks, lorries, vans and chassis	„	2,896	2,398,018	3,902	3,300,750
45. Bicycles	„	38,681	433,096	37,285	400,768
46. Other transport equipment	—	—	2,974,460	—	3,460,070
47. Clothing	—	—	1,663,465	—	2,207,891
48. Footwear	—	—	305,164	—	296,739
49. Matches	Gross boxes	495,926	159,372	510,017	169,684
50. All other articles	—	—	16,944,181	—	17,717,156
TOTAL*	—	—	£78,820,293	—	£89,952,785
*Includes Government goods to the value of		—	£3,786,065	—	£5,052,761

Table 2

DIRECT IMPORTS (SEE EXPLANATORY NOTES)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN WITH THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1959

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN	KENYA		UGANDA		TANGANYIKA	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	£	£	£	£	£	£
BRITISH COMMONWEALTH:—						
United Kingdom ..	29,519,834	30,652,184	5,386,340	4,877,033	10,823,700	10,259,147
Aden ..	275,607	187,478	16,185	21,932	10,003	109,708
Australia ..	1,073,638	862,106	52,391	50,565	181,277	194,073
Bahrein Islands ..	2,622,565	1,600,289	—	—	603,782	455,389
Canada and Newfoundland ..	407,797	377,804	74,393	78,240	30,456	67,201
Hong Kong ..	1,418,777	1,222,318	155,522	164,553	385,755	306,597
India ..	3,588,492	3,448,019	623,541	574,158	2,105,235	1,896,796
Malaya ..	84,730	145,622	4,902	8,041	10,557	10,447
Pakistan ..	670,367	416,986	91,776	87,029	117,105	175,270
Rhodesia and Nyasaland ..	179,495	328,003	65,019	78,028	65,345	71,352
Singapore ..	158,639	189,095	10,651	11,091	68,799	63,352
South Africa ..	3,911,661	4,087,480	638,097	552,936	1,224,329	889,629
Zanzibar ..	141,624	247,524	—	16	19,720	24,839
Other parts ..	302,967	329,354	11,942	22,656	104,351	18,297
TOTAL BRITISH COMMONWEALTH £	44,356,193	44,094,262	7,130,759	6,526,278	15,750,414	14,542,097

Table 2—(Contd.)
 PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN WITH THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1959—(Contd.)

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN	KENYA		UGANDA		TANGANYIKA	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	£	£	£	£	£	£
FOREIGN COUNTRIES:—						
Austria	370,412	340,154	46,311	101,869	56,321	122,461
Belgium	1,368,562	1,616,107	188,625	201,248	348,894	533,190
Belgian Congo and Ruanda						
Urundi	170,124	107,362	181,647	475,763	11,397	20,179
Czechoslovakia	129,201	220,012	43,674	34,292	154,252	192,815
Denmark	435,221	412,045	83,312	47,277	79,124	120,671
Finland	142,530	199,901	13,181	9,398	31,448	33,888
Formosa	230	2,144	—	—	—	598,362
France	2,437,952	3,089,951	582,657	781,902	733,655	909,663
Germany, West	4,742,830	6,152,925	1,297,473	1,508,962	1,849,442	2,326,273
Iran (Persia)	6,225,529	7,293,692	22	955	1,770,487	1,966,864
Israel	134,495	122,714	4,698	9,125	139,226	196,544
Italy	2,048,316	2,459,520	126,513	203,019	361,838	498,477
Japan	4,374,034	8,878,293	2,408,958	2,275,382	3,624,996	3,422,058
Luxembourg	237,837	318,561	9,865	15,875	28,618	61,145
Madagascar	90	214,789	9	19	571	—
Netherlands	1,802,356	2,274,689	396,444	344,824	1,020,654	1,180,145
Norway	450,035	539,406	39,685	44,256	74,297	67,546
Portugal	128,532	163,627	14,686	22,075	12,912	25,200

Table 2—(Contd.)
PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN WITH THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1959—(Contd.)

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN	KENYA		UGANDA		TANGANYIKA	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Saudi Arabia	497,723	402,389	—	—	98,677	139,600
Siam	438,298	231,897	211,221	99,869	42,339	15,454
Spain	120,243	114,922	1,525	8,020	13,771	22,884
Sweden	930,583	1,052,266	132,901	227,825	176,470	183,559
Switzerland	238,879	264,531	73,632	81,874	124,843	130,997
United States of America	2,878,706	4,964,233	175,678	276,273	746,023	1,021,656
Yugoslavia	99,310	75,881	13,753	6,944	44,390	49,224
Other parts	326,465	442,218	26,491	10,027	197,319	281,382
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES £	30,728,493	41,954,229	6,072,961	6,787,073	11,741,874	14,120,227
Parcel Post and Special Trans- actions (not analysed by Country of Origin)	3,735,607	3,904,294	1,134,148	1,108,453	846,752	860,922
GRAND TOTAL	78,820,293	89,952,785	14,337,868	14,421,804	28,339,040	29,523,246

Parcel Post and Special Trans-
actions (not analysed by Country
of Origin)

NET IMPORTS

Table 3

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES SHOWING QUANTITY AND VALUE WITH THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1959

ARTICLES	Unit of Quantity	KENYA			
		Year, 1959		Year, 1960	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
1. Milk and cream, tinned	Centals of 100 lb. Ton	34,312	207,653	49,029	221,869
2. Rice	"	9,995	619,630	4,673	251,554
3. Sugar, beet and cane	Imp. gal.	37,138	1,596,232	38,559	1,134,005
4. Wines	"	113,929	113,584	131,941	131,235
5. Ale, beer, cider and stout	"	149,667	83,800	98,692	55,293
6. Brandy, gin, geneva, whisky and rum	Proof gal.	159,600	475,782	161,581	372,878
7. Liqueurs and other alcoholic beverages	Imp. gal.	4,480	12,722	4,197	13,639
8. Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	402,856	130,575	498,325	133,041
9. Tobacco, manufactured (including cigarettes and cigars)	"	196,805	132,841	214,313	146,528
10. Salt	Ton	5,378	40,662	3,672	35,508
11. Coal and coke	"	36,462	191,175	41,317	214,685
12. Aviation spirit	Imp. gal.	4,204,838	325,327	6,688,178	469,822
13. Motor spirit	"	34,432,657	1,489,605	35,364,471	1,449,812
14. Kerosene	"	12,978,976	593,074	18,671,965	809,880
15. Gas, diesel and other fuel oils	"	150,283,724	4,296,305	151,799,946	4,083,718
16. Lubricating greases	Centals of 100 lb.	8,584	35,112	15,434	59,813
17. Lubricating oils (all types)	Imp. gal.	818,647	216,683	2,841,029	599,913

Table 3—(Contd.)

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES SHOWING QUANTITY AND VALUE WITH THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1959—(Contd.)

ARTICLES	Unit of Quantity	KENYA			
		Year, 1959		Year, 1960	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
18. Chemicals, inorganic and organic	—	—	454,852	—	518,155
19. Paints, varnishes, dyestuffs and related materials	Imp. gal.	—	693,109	—	733,354
20. Medical and pharmaceutical products	—	—	988,574	—	1,063,729
21. Soaps and cleansing preparations	Centals of 100 lb.	26,690	220,125	25,617	228,709
22. Fertilizers, manufactured	Ton	23,613	594,889	38,534	987,516
23. Disinfectants, insecticides, cattle dips and similar preparations	Centals of 100 lb.	36,101	440,461	42,536	568,794
24. Rubber tyres and tubes	—	58,771	1,074,782	51,853	1,025,274
25. Wood and cork manufactures	—	—	422,306	—	406,875
26. Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof	—	—	2,142,026	—	2,626,114
27. Cotton fabrics (piece goods):—					
(a) Grey (unbleached)	Sq. yd.	15,114,151	769,125	12,919,594	752,784
(b) Bleached, other than grey	—	2,167,286	185,626	2,732,670	221,188
(c) Coloured	—	1,873,967	85,975	272,079	13,983
(d) Khaki drill	—	3,107,143	415,609	1,563,448	255,574
(e) Dyed in the piece, other	—	7,816,180	667,818	9,218,936	978,419
(f) Khangas	—	810,085	52,814	1,823,513	129,137
(g) Printed, other	—	4,629,813	343,011	7,079,651	630,460
(h) Other	—	341,289	69,996	274,594	47,588

Table 3—(Contd.)

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES SHOWING QUANTITY AND VALUE WITH THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1959—(Contd.)

ARTICLES	Unit of Quantity	KENYA			
		Year, 1959		Year, 1960	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
28. Jute bagging and sacking in the piece	Sq. yd.	2,328,876	£ 73,010	1,875,494	£ 70,616
29. Fabrics of synthetic fibres including artificial silk	"	15,540,374	1,046,864	21,254,486	1,543,663
30. Jute bags and sacks	Number	4,865,713	384,827	3,737,862	358,831
31. Blankets and travelling rugs	"	1,860,710	483,461	3,149,680	893,616
32. Cement, building	Ton	2,180	37,335	1,144	27,508
33. Cement, clinker	"	—	—	—	—
34. Iron and steel:—					
(a) Ingots, slabs, joists, girders and other primary forms	"	21,524	962,963	26,115	1,302,816
(b) Corrugated galvanized iron sheets	"	7,840	598,069	8,392	712,315
(c) Other sheets, plates, hoops and strips	"	14,823	991,316	15,969	1,153,387
(d) Railway track material	"	8,427	351,055	6,532	309,179
(e) Tubes, pipes, fittings, castings and forgings	"	9,931	834,644	11,055	934,401
35. Other base metals and manufactures of base metals	—	—	3,245,465	—	3,900,701
36. Agricultural machinery and implements	—	—	576,261	—	556,770
37. Tractors including agricultural	Number	738	735,206	820	1,050,380
38. Sewing machines	"	1,099	15,514	8,605	196,975
39. Industrial and commercial machinery other than electric	—	—	5,829,377	—	5,877,525

Table 3—(Contd.)
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES SHOWING QUANTITY AND VALUE WITH THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1959—(Contd.)

ARTICLES	Unit of Quantity	KENYA			
		Year, 1959		Year, 1960	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			£		£
40. Wireless sets and radiograms	Number	18,139	202,013	34,701	344,728
41. Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances (including domestic)	—	—	1,939,984	—	2,152,838
42. Railway rolling stock	—	—	185,571	—	1,267,531
43. Passenger road vehicles and chassis, excluding buses	Number	5,189	2,936,505	7,157	3,890,914
44. Buses, trucks, lorries, vans and chassis	"	2,158	1,883,225	2,988	2,585,939
45. Bicycles	"	18,456	204,660	21,473	225,273
46. Other transport equipment	—	—	2,440,087	—	2,807,983
47. Clothing	—	—	936,872	—	1,263,294
48. Footwear	—	—	190,562	—	202,235
49. Matches	Gross boxes	339,434	101,523	394,569	123,619
50. All other articles	—	—	14,239,329	—	14,964,380
TOTAL*		—	£61,407,546	—	£70,050,297
*Includes Government goods to the value of		—	£3,780,860	—	£5,045,722

DOMESTIC EXPORTS

Table 4

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS WITH THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1959

ARTICLES	Unit of Quantity	KENYA			
		Year, 1959		Year, 1960	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
1. Meat and meat preparations	Centals of 100 lb.	188,305	1,987,053	159,472	1,845,175
2. Butter, fresh, whether salted or not, including melted	"	57,277	710,610	55,277	734,512
3. Fish, fresh or simply preserved	"	857	6,278	896	8,958
4. Maize (corn), unmilled	Ton	54,315	1,092,144	9,201	178,418
5. Cereals, other (unmilled)	"	1,370	27,826	1,439	36,395
6. Meal and flour of wheat and spelt	"	62	3,887	498	27,954
7. Meal and flour of maize (corn)	"	1,269	31,126	795	17,196
8. Cashew nuts	"	1,911	100,659	4,809	323,263
9. Pineapples, tinned	Centals of 100 lb.	109,748	490,719	99,494	443,185
10. Beans, peas, lentils and other legumes (pulses), dry	Ton	7,828	321,154	6,924	274,792
11. Cassava flour	Centals of 100 lb.	—	—	—	—
12. Sugar, beet and cane (including jaggery)	Ton	34	1,747	12	836
13. Coffee, not roasted	Centals of 100 lb.	578,961	10,576,710	662,524	10,260,956
14. Tea	"	211,071	3,601,643	239,915	4,410,992

Table 4—(Contd.)

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS WITH THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1959—(Contd.)

ARTICLES	Unit of Quantity	KENYA			
		Year, 1959		Year, 1960	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
15. Chillies	Centals of 100 lb.	2,820	£ 11,745	2,792	£ 18,391
16. Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	Ton	10,892	237,523	11,273	209,892
17. Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	—	—	33,030	1,345
18. Cigarettes	"	2,126	1,437	376	375
19. Hides, skins and furskins, undressed	Centals of 100 lb.	121,903	1,635,294	148,715	1,755,745
20. Groundnuts	Ton	2,041	119,297	1,862	138,276
21. Copra	"	1,421	109,736	620	49,674
22. Cotton seed	"	806	14,740	1,596	38,639
23. Castor seed	"	3,946	177,660	3,310	179,500
24. Sunflower seed	"	2,873	82,851	2,000	66,046
25. Oil seeds, nuts and kernels, other	"	1,203	67,742	1,563	89,950
26. Wood and timber	Cubic ft.	174,435	79,632	210,036	117,031
27. Wool, sheeps' and lambs'	Centals of 100 lb.	22,429	380,988	21,211	377,071
28. Cotton, raw	"	70,567	658,264	77,998	841,827
29. Sisal	Ton	51,008	3,458,472	57,043	4,566,033
30. Salt	"	18	289	4	104

Table 4—(Contd.)

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS WITH THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1959—(Contd.)

ARTICLES	Unit of Quantity	KENYA			
		Year, 1959		Year, 1960	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			£		£
31. Mica	Centals of 100 lb. Ton	84	335	60	200
32. Lead ore and concentrates	"	—	—	—	—
33. Tin ore and concentrates	"	—	—	—	—
34. Kyanite and mullite	"	1,787	47,034	1,750	49,890
35. Tungsten and wolfram	"	—	—	—	—
36. Ivory, elephant	Centals of 100 lb. Ton	601	47,591	653	59,691
37. Mangrove bark	"	107	2,137	163	4,372
38. Wattle bark	"	6,192	197,833	7,262	232,760
39. Gum copal and arabic	Centals of 100 lb.	177	432	105	251
40. Pyrethrum	"	23,464	333,272	70,184	1,006,154
41. Papain	"	—	—	—	25
42. Kapok	"	21	137	46	167
43. Pyrethrum extract	"	5,545	1,862,996	5,824	2,019,115
44. Vegetable oils	"	948	5,259	1,212	6,735
45. Beeswax	"	1,704	33,321	975	18,650
46. Sodium carbonate (soda ash)	" Ton	148,177	1,712,646	115,208	1,317,336

Table 4—(Contd.)
QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS WITH THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1959—(Contd.)

ARTICLES	Unit of Quantity	KENYA			
		Year, 1959		Year, 1960	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			£		£
47. Wattle bark extract	Ton	19,260	1,026,252	14,252	729,949
48. Pencil slats	Cubic ft.	29,850	29,326	31,406	33,614
49. Wooden blocks and strips for parquet flooring..	"	75,102	49,567	120,258	72,274
50. Cement, building	Ton	25,101	145,416	42,417	206,681
51. Silver	Oz. Troy	46,411	14,993	33,865	10,713
52. Diamonds	Carats	—	—	—	—
53. Copper and alloys, not refined, and refined, unwrought	Ton	3,166	436,042	3,053	451,738
54. Gold	Oz. Troy	9,054	113,223	8,522	106,661
55. All other articles	—	—	1,260,924	—	1,848,599
TOTAL		—	£33,305,962	—	£35,188,036

Table 5

DOMESTIC EXPORTS—COMPARATIVE TABLE

YEAR	KENYA	UGANDA	TANGANYIKA	EAST AFRICA
	£	£	£	£
1960 ..	35,188,036	41,588,403	54,853,920	131,630,359
1959 ..	33,305,962	42,091,433	45,286,622	120,684,017
DIFFERENCE ..£	+1,882,074	—503,030	+9,567,298	+10,946,342

Table 6

DOMESTIC EXPORTS

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION WITH THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1959—(Contd.)

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN	KENYA		UGANDA		TANGANYIKA	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	£	£	£	£	£	£
BRITISH COMMONWEALTH:—						
United Kingdom ..	8,079,498	8,840,941	8,318,942	6,727,994	16,198,891	17,385,097
Aden ..	339,694	443,628	75,497	27,287	198,896	180,766
Australia ..	918,382	707,926	1,084,823	960,418	1,172,867	1,459,942
Canada and Newfoundland ..	516,572	792,524	410,164	577,601	425,584	657,796
Ceylon ..	26,872	39,249	231,227	203,712	47,941	155,474
Eire ..	102,956	200,709	71,882	62,770	310,858	379,137
Hong Kong ..	261,336	249,001	1,420,647	538,804	2,493,689	2,905,648
India ..	1,476,755	1,245,104	7,323,749	8,362,563	2,737,705	4,650,692
Malaya ..	16,771	25,459	21,243	15,123	55,749	138,591
Mauritius ..	220,273	403,821	164,102	4,957	29,363	39,731
New Zealand ..	177,592	308,340	168,472	191,046	196,348	333,185
Pakistan ..	68,255	104,768	5	6,777	500	7,545
Rhodesia and Nyasaland ..	308,372	363,563	29,032	59,297	384,640	393,111
Singapore ..	66,089	66,809	81,393	20,118	89,050	110,868
South Africa ..	1,307,131	1,324,535	1,273,580	697,249	667,443	681,407
Zanzibar ..	297,779	280,540	110,269	94,394	488,908	526,828
Other parts ..	252,036	375,848	97,375	164,528	95,301	92,343
TOTAL BRITISH COMMON-WEALTH ..	14,436,363	15,772,765	20,882,402	18,714,638	25,593,733	30,098,161

Table 6—(Contd.)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION WITH THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1959—(Contd.)

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN	KENYA		UGANDA		TANGANYIKA	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
FOREIGN COUNTRIES:—						
Argentina	235,810	154,666	—	72,538	29,373	18,817
Belgium	454,385	466,909	2,251,891	2,270,425	2,013,616	2,694,151
Belgian Congo and Ruanda						
Urundi	433,361	356,518	411,663	333,790	130,347	126,261
China	235,023	350,921	3,235	1,822,217	118,661	265,126
Denmark	310,073	318,960	98,285	17,467	741,134	1,000,419
Egypt	2,241	11,633	3,597	345,729	5,873	53,746
Finland	78,252	118,183	210,932	297,213	74,239	75,689
France	453,649	609,265	363,148	633,704	821,616	1,062,112
Germany, West	7,980,678	6,478,555	2,537,004	3,387,418	3,675,200	4,832,625
Greece	156,058	171,116	72,788	73,232	137,994	142,164
Iraq	61,283	67,590	107,187	85,680	94,328	54,579
Israel	245,226	62,263	713,652	437,486	169,700	234,047
Italy	1,295,158	1,545,783	1,179,675	1,163,230	1,023,245	1,394,429
Japan	1,349,264	1,415,208	3,621,946	1,125,740	2,446,084	2,998,711
Mozambique	38,416	55,106	17,550	60,970	28,268	102,030
Netherlands	1,275,353	1,220,748	1,710,865	1,446,794	3,964,505	3,622,893
Somalia	120,204	144,695	47,588	67,156	28,230	27,582
Spain	134,484	207,427	207	388,067	1,809	231,925
Sudan	69,629	219,827	489,151	943,687	41,172	36,287

Table 6—(Contd.)
PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION WITH THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1959—(Contd.)

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN	KENYA		UGANDA		TANGANYIKA	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sweden	375,100	492,131	127,119	163,731	140,757	196,555
Switzerland	16,508	40,916	217,188	98,783	146,662	6,612
United States of America ..	2,724,337	3,941,713	6,482,643	6,372,777	3,399,352	5,049,947
Other parts	646,616	765,734	540,189	1,265,397	457,280	526,003
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES £	18,691,108	19,215,867	21,207,503	22,873,231	19,689,445	24,752,710
Ships' Stores	178,491	199,404	1,528	534	3,444	3,049
GRAND TOTAL	33,305,962	35,188,036	42,091,433	41,588,403	45,286,622	54,853,920

Table 7

INTER-TERRITORIAL TRANSFERS OF GOODS GROWN, PRODUCED OR MANUFACTURED IN EAST AFRICA—1960

PRINCIPAL ITEMS	Unit of Quantity	KENYA			
		To UGANDA		To TANGANYIKA	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
1. Meat and meat preparations	Centals of 100 lb.	10,987	129,928	12,422	177,256
2. Milk and cream, fresh	Imp. gal.	1,566,143	265,647	3,130	665
3. Butter (including ghee)	Centals of 100 lb.	14,138	247,983	13,022	227,560
4. Cereals, unmilled	"	182,604	249,563	505,095	679,094
5. Wheat meal and flour	"	206,984	497,012	115,548	282,416
6. Meal and flour of maize (corn)	"	4,156	6,562	11,552	18,858
7. Malt	"	2,268	7,180	17,429	59,969
8. Biscuits	"	6,096	59,099	7,770	76,376
9. Potatoes, not including sweet potatoes	"	27,385	15,759	69,875	52,558
10. Beans, peas, lentils and pulses, dry	"	11,133	23,045	30,112	51,702
11. Onions	"	8,590	14,303	2,105	3,348
12. Sugar, not refined, including jaggery	"	31,205	52,564	22,801	34,564
13. Confectionery	"	228	2,890	4,165	22,775
14. Coffee, roasted, including ground	"	3,738	53,649	3,730	59,996
15. Tea	"	5,953	113,877	15,834	330,037
16. Feeding stuff for animals	"	53,046	67,378	24,256	25,025
17. Beer	Imp. gal.	339,439	120,764	1,286,450	471,247
18. Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	651,155	50,524	96,377	9,726

Table 7—(Contd.)
INTERTERRITORIAL TRANSFERS OF GOODS GROWN, PRODUCED OR MANUFACTURED IN EAST AFRICA—1960—(Contd.)

PRINCIPAL ITEMS	Unit of Quantity	KENYA			
		To UGANDA		To TANGANYIKA	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
19. Cigarettes (including cigars and cheroots)	Lb.	1,186,619	£ 787,964	1,503,484	£ 974,559
20. Tobacco, manufactured (including snuff)	"	406,373	178,658	14,364	9,310
21. Oil seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	Centals of 100 lb.	417	1,216	2,698	4,806
22. Wood and timber	Cubic ft.	117,111	41,600	188,804	51,344
23. Salt	Centals of 100 lb.	28,405	9,112	3,977	1,443
24. Vegetable oils	"	9,190	46,371	33,825	189,098
25. Hydrogenated oils and fats	"	635	4,122	3,689	23,894
26. Paints, prepared	"	5,356	85,556	771	8,664
27. Soaps and cleansing preparations	"	68,745	370,337	40,727	222,977
28. Insecticides, disinfectants, cattle dips	"	6,247	39,941	8,068	77,844
29. Bicycle tyres	Number	271,430	—	60,265	—
30. Bicycle tubes	Ctl. 100 lb.	4,064	110,018	897	20,918
31. Articles made of pulp, of paper and paperboard	Number	51,891	—	34,379	—
32. Cotton piece goods	Ctl. 100 lb.	254	6,834	166	4,740
33. Fabrics of synthetic fibres and spun glass, (including artificial silk piece goods)	Sq. yd.	—	235,571	—	129,203
	Sq. yd.	55,143	8,202	381,080	64,455
	Sq. yd.	78,384	7,921	10,692	1,275

Table 7—(Contd.)

INTERTERRITORIAL TRANSFERS OF GOODS GROWN, PRODUCED OR MANUFACTURED IN EAST AFRICA—1960—(Contd.)

PRINCIPAL ITEMS	Unit of Quantity	KENYA			
		To UGANDA		To TANGANYIKA	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
34. Sisal bags and sacks for packing	..	2,218,300	306,981	704,405	90,129
35. Cement, building	..	173,484	70,499	2,344,867	729,401
36. Glassware	..	11,404	35,975	8,186	22,014
37. Aluminium corrugated sheets	..	842	9,763	2,432	30,835
38. Steel doors and windows	..	10,769	127,249	11,379	144,097
39. Nails	..	19,360	61,533	10,258	31,726
40. Household utensils, aluminium	..	7,639	120,052	11,264	176,404
41. Metal containers for transport and storage (including empty tin cans)	..	9,037	59,451	32,379	184,029
42. Pressure stoves	..	11,360	11,413	11,091	11,204
43. Hurricane lanterns	..	47,552	12,967	81,377	21,720
44. Metal furniture and fixtures	..	—	32,771	—	83,933
45. Clothing	..	—	280,045	—	462,842
46. Footwear	..	—	263,168	—	375,088
47. All other articles not included above	..	—	860,112	—	876,613
TOTAL	..	—	£6,163,129	—	£7,607,737

Table 7—(Contd.)
 INTERTERRITORIAL TRANSFERS OF GOODS GROWN, PRODUCED OR MANUFACTURED IN EAST AFRICA—1960—(Contd.)

PRINCIPAL ITEMS	Unit of Quantity	UGANDA			
		TO KENYA		TO TANGANYIKA	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			£		£
1. Meat and meat preparations	Centals of 100 lb.	9,711	48,888	4,130	17,541
2. Milk and cream, fresh	Imp. gal.	—	—	14,497	5,802
3. Butter (including ghee)	Centals of 100 lb.	12	243	16	357
4. Cereals, unmilled	"	2,587	2,683	11,895	10,274
5. Wheat meal and flour	"	93	223	2	5
6. Meal and flour of maize (corn)	"	—	—	18,368	15,669
7. Malt	"	—	—	—	—
8. Biscuits	"	1,857	13,376	3,882	30,854
9. Potatoes, not including sweet potatoes	"	14	12	69	46
10. Beans, peas, lentils and pulses, dry	"	17,615	20,436	13,861	14,381
11. Onions	"	100	250	58	118
12. Sugar, not refined, including jaggery	"	693,898	1,452,399	2,354	2,908
13. Confectionery	"	9,841	44,220	9,381	44,760
14. Coffee, roasted, including ground	"	96	1,521	71	1,097
15. Tea	"	4,195	68,145	1,277	22,526
16. Feeding stuff for animals	"	130,525	93,758	2	14
17. Beer	Imp. gal.	11,269	3,983	91,982	36,348
18. Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	4,632,399	707,830	197,326	16,645

Table 7—(Contd.)

INTER-TERRITORIAL TRANSFERS OF GOODS GROWN, PRODUCED OR MANUFACTURED IN EAST AFRICA—1960—(Contd.)

PRINCIPAL ITEMS	Unit of Quantity	UGANDA			
		TO KENYA		TO TANGANYIKA	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
19. Cigarettes (including cigars and cheroots)	Lb.	686,313	£ 324,474	1,395,991	£ 634,052
20. Tobacco, manufactured (including snuff)	"	—	—	127	16
21. Oil seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	Centals of 100 lb.	545	1,283	2,358	5,313
22. Wood and timber	Cubic ft.	94,631	50,952	42,621	14,768
23. Salt	Centals of 100 lb.	—	—	—	—
24. Vegetable oils	"	151,821	831,733	29,894	165,208
25. Hydrogenated oils and fats	"	37,024	218,984	3,894	22,589
26. Paints, prepared	"	519	5,078	52	680
27. Soaps and cleansing preparations	"	17,482	55,810	20,180	79,331
28. Insecticides, disinfectants, cattle dips	"	38	152	5	30
29. Bicycle tyres	Number Ctl. 100 lb.	368	—	—	—
30. Bicycle tubes	Number Ctl. 100 lb.	4	157	—	—
31. Articles made of pulp, of paper and paperboard	Number Ctl. 100 lb.	10	—	—	—
32. Cotton piece goods	Sq. yd.	—	868	—	2,823
33. Fabrics of synthetic fibres and spun glass (including artificial silk piece goods)	"	4,418,737	634,738	2,328,312	318,849
		1,194	115	—	—

Table 7—(Contd.)
 INTERTERRITORIAL TRANSFERS OF GOODS GROWN, PRODUCED OR MANUFACTURED IN EAST AFRICA—1960—(Contd.)

PRINCIPAL ITEMS	Unit of Quantity	UGANDA			
		To KENYA		To TANGANYIKA	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
34. Sisal bags and sacks for packing	..	1,825	226	300	13
35. Cement, building	..	151	88	8	5
36. Glassware	..	351	512	103	692
37. Aluminium corrugated sheets	..	—	—	—	—
38. Steel doors and windows	..	46	439	58	890
39. Nails	..	24	85	773	2,803
40. Household utensils, aluminium	..	651	10,237	510	7,842
41. Metal containers for transport and storage (including empty tin cans)	..	302	1,603	105	459
42. Pressure stoves	..	—	—	288	304
43. Hurricane lanterns	..	7,440	2,373	2,292	586
44. Metal furniture and fixtures	..	—	431	—	256
45. Clothing	..	—	7,391	—	5,809
46. Footwear	..	—	13,533	—	1,099
47. All other articles not included above	..	—	500,737	—	90,526
TOTAL	..	—	£5,119,968	—	£1,574,288

Table 7—(Contd.)

INTERTERRITORIAL TRANSFERS OF GOODS GROWN, PRODUCED OR MANUFACTURED IN EAST AFRICA—1960—(Contd.)

PRINCIPAL ITEMS	Unit of Quantity	TANGANYIKA			
		To KENYA		To UGANDA	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			£		£
1. Meat and meat preparations	Centals of 100 lb.	2,410	33,172	1,568	19,600
2. Milk and cream, fresh	Imp. gal.	627	139	—	—
3. Butter (including ghee)	Centals of 100 lb.	3,779	51,844	4,201	57,628
4. Cereals, unmilled	"	106,797	135,118	38,137	44,435
5. Wheat meal and flour	"	758	1,638	—	—
6. Meal and flour of maize (corn)	"	9,403	6,325	769	610
7. Malt.. .. .	"	—	—	—	—
8. Biscuits	"	20	264	—	4
9. Potatoes, not including sweet potatoes	"	18,839	11,189	649	374
10. Beans, peas, lentils and pulses, dry	"	129,170	190,635	14,862	26,927
11. Onions	"	71,550	120,339	18,721	26,346
12. Sugar, not refined, including jaggery	"	599	1,242	—	—
13. Confectionery	"	111	672	—	2
14. Coffee, roasted, including ground	"	76	1,087	—	1
15. Tea	"	2,856	47,792	4	81
16. Feeding stuff for animals	"	17,020	15,381	1,518	6,974
17. Beer	Imp. gal.	24,335	8,478	—	—
18. Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	2,546,786	333,838	245,550	37,389

Table 7—(Contd.)

INTERTERRITORIAL TRANSFERS OF GOODS GROWN, PRODUCED OR MANUFACTURED IN EAST AFRICA—1960—(Contd.)

PRINCIPAL ITEMS	Unit of Quantity	TANGANYIKA			
		To KENYA		To UGANDA	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
19. Cigarettes (including cigars and cheroots)	Lb.	1,182	£ 329	—	£ —
20. Tobacco, manufactured (including snuff)	"	9,504	4,187	1,047	549
21. Oil seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	Centals of 100 lb.	114,670	153,622	1,093	1,429
22. Wood and timber	Cubic ft.	71,057	41,099	30,646	15,170
23. Salt	Centals of 100 lb.	27,730	5,510	67	45
24. Vegetable oils	"	27,195	128,843	26,064	146,189
25. Hydrogenated oils and fats	"	292	1,702	—	—
26. Paints, prepared	"	14,042	63,797	2,584	14,067
27. Soaps and cleansing preparations	"	519	2,213	204	867
28. Insecticides, disinfectants, cattle dips	"	370	2,366	—	—
29. Bicycle tyres	Number	638	—	—	—
30. Bicycle tubes	Ctl. 100 lb.	8	266	—	—
31. Articles made of pulp, of paper and paperboard	Number	27	—	—	—
32. Cotton piece goods	Ctl. 100 lb.	—	5	—	—
33. Fabrics of synthetic fibres and spun glass (including artificial silk piece goods)	Sq. yd.	30,345	1,585	—	1,667
	"	183,492	5,179	116,547	16,458
	"		17,400	—	—

Table 7—(Contd.)

INTERTERRITORIAL TRANSFERS OF GOODS GROWN, PRODUCED OR MANUFACTURED IN EAST AFRICA—1960—(Contd.)

PRINCIPAL ITEMS	Unit of Quantity	TANGANYIKA			
		To KENYA		To UGANDA	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
34. Sisal bags and sacks for packing	1,180	142	—	—
35. Cement, building	175	95	40	21
36. Glassware	5	14	—	—
37. Aluminium corrugated sheets	6	94	—	—
38. Steel doors and windows	21	224	—	—
39. Nails	589	1,682	1,568	4,590
40. Household utensils, aluminium	2	44	2	26
41. Metal containers for transport and storage (including empty tin cans)	19,630	65,070	3	47
42. Pressure stoves	60	63	—	—
43. Hurricane lanterns	36	9	—	—
44. Metal furniture and fixtures	—	289	—	23
45. Clothing	—	5,039	—	430
46. Footwear	—	28,882	—	506
47. All other articles not included above	—	385,638	—	27,294
TOTAL	—	£1,874,641	—	£449,749

Table 8

RE-EXPORTS

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES RE-EXPORTED WITH THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1959

ARTICLES	Unit of Quantity	KENYA			
		Year, 1959		Year, 1960	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
1. Metal scrap*	Ton	31,721	681,808	37,346	833,777
2. Aviation spirit	Imp. gal.	3,811,911	522,335	4,642,364	607,005
3. Motor spirit	"	1,118,537	40,370	1,597,751	68,599
4. Kerosene	"	848,368	42,708	1,105,497	49,939
5. Gas, diesel and other fuel oils	"	30,136,980	903,973	26,863,839	777,881
6. Lubricating oils (all types)	"	346,539	78,631	549,138	98,445
7. Cotton piece goods	Sq. yd.	828,509	47,980	340,314	34,305
8. Artificial silk piece goods..	"	514,703	38,513	242,670	24,674
9. Machinery and transport equipment	—	—	2,026,828	—	1,579,527
10. All other articles	—	—	686,723	—	933,215
TOTAL		—	£5,078,869	—	£5,007,367

*Originally imported into East Africa as machinery and metal manufactures.

Table 8—(Contd.)

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES RE-EXPORTED WITH THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1959—(Contd.)

ARTICLES	Unit of Quantity	UGANDA			
		Year, 1959		Year, 1960	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
1. Metal scrap*	Ton	8	1,138	—	—
2. Aviation spirit	Imp. gal.	630,609	108,749	1,603,533	227,575
3. Motor spirit	"	2,963,136	377,512	2,832,659	334,851
4. Kerosene	"	947,179	119,356	923,516	119,442
5. Gas, diesel and other fuel oils	"	1,865,462	168,486	1,790,743	167,970
6. Lubricating oils (all types)	"	13,999	5,482	13,732	6,098
7. Cotton piece goods	Sq. yd.	43,677	4,659	1,988	308
8. Artificial silk piece goods	"	915,955	65,158	—	—
9. Machinery and transport equipment	—	—	103,027	—	167,803
10. All other articles	—	—	93,146	—	314,163
TOTAL		—	£1,136,713	—	£1,338,210

*Originally imported into East Africa as machinery and metal manufactures.

Table 8—(Contd.)
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES RE-EXPORTED WITH THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1959—(Contd.)

ARTICLES	Unit of Quantity	TANGANYIKA			
		Year, 1959		Year, 1960	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			£		£
1. Metal scrap*	..	11,013	194,392	11,379	222,664
2. Aviation spirit	..	292,180	43,932	1,057,987	140,518
3. Motor spirit	..	7,707,495	645,183	6,904,198	514,158
4. Kerosene	1,583,566	132,943	1,320,755	101,293
5. Gas, diesel and other fuel oils	..	6,078,831	294,484	4,631,630	229,280
6. Lubricating oils (all types)	..	52,201	20,598	43,745	15,967
7. Cotton piece goods	..	468,969	32,687	790,654	54,197
8. Artificial silk piece goods..	..	350,325	22,176	429,860	23,552
9. Machinery and transport equipment	..	—	235,958	—	248,113
10. All other articles	—	308,371	—	196,864
TOTAL	—	£1,930,724	—	£1,746,606

*Originally imported into East Africa as machinery and metal manufactures.

Table 9

RE-EXPORTS

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION WITH THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1959

COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION	KENYA		UGANDA		TANGANYIKA	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	£	£	£	£	£	£
BRITISH COMMONWEALTH:—						
United Kingdom ..	1,619,940	792,598	118,105	199,686	139,133	71,864
Aden ..	32,547	191,159	264	675	3,486	6,053
Hong Kong ..	18,800	49,233	—	75	1,468	1,456
India ..	70,505	285,482	2,432	1,663	9,300	17,760
Mauritius ..	32,942	85,057	—	10	926	8,334
Pakistan ..	33,576	40,806	1,360	6,141	495	2,455
Rhodesia and Nyasaland ..	63,588	46,147	2,914	1,997	194,888	212,722
South Africa ..	120,834	207,019	1,696	9,104	29,276	59,560
Zanzibar ..	313,369	314,673	134	3,579	266,753	192,557
Other parts ..	120,256	187,727	1,318	1,555	52,264	10,846
TOTAL BRITISH COMMON-WEALTH ..	2,426,357	2,199,901	128,223	224,485	697,989	583,606

Table 9—(Contd.)
PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION WITH THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1959—(Contd.)

COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION	KENYA		UGANDA		TANGANYIKA	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	£	£	£	£	£	£
FOREIGN COUNTRIES:—						
Belgian Congo and Ruanda						
Urundi	63,769	43,929	779,529	874,910	909,988	813,790
France	16,546	39,004	50	900	1,522	1,821
Germany, West	31,229	55,820	731	614	8,691	6,308
Italy	13,839	32,887	1,960	3,612	2,169	13,847
Japan	564,097	629,475	—	90	168,423	172,537
Madagascar	34,951	42,758	—	—	893	18
Mozambique	24,376	29,860	20	3,800	22,133	15,711
Netherlands	46,847	46,588	658	204	12,027	10,278
Somalia	159,470	209,656	82	15,863	15,476	53,565
Sudan	45,786	24,732	106,936	60,118	—	—
United States of America	36,249	61,812	1,479	1,876	18,927	5,594
Other parts	114,883	81,022	720	2,470	23,758	25,808
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES £	1,152,042	1,297,543	892,165	964,457	1,184,007	1,119,277
Ships' Stores and Bunkers .. £	1,500,470	1,509,923	116,325	149,268	48,728	43,723
GRAND TOTAL £	5,078,869	5,007,367	1,136,713	1,338,210	1,930,724	1,746,606

Table 10

VOLUME OF TRADE, 1960 WITH THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1959

	KENYA		UGANDA		TANGANYIKA	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	£	£	£	£	£	£
NET IMPORTS:—						
Commercial ..	57,726,686	65,004,575	23,812 679	24,782,495	31,229,359	35,227,501
Government ..	3,780,860	5,045,722	1,721,454	1,247,600	3,226,163	2,589,942
TOTAL ..	61,507,546	70,050,297	25,534,133	26,030,095	34,455,522	37,817,443
DOMESTIC EXPORTS ..	33,305,962	35,188,036	42,091,433	41,588,403	45,286,622	54,853,920
RE-EXPORTS ..	5,078,869	5,007,367	1,136,713	1,338,210	1,930,724	1,746,606
TOTAL ..	38,384,831	40,195,403	43,228,146	42,926,613	47,217,346	46,600,526
VOLUME OF TRADE ..£	99,892,377	110,245,700	68,762,279	68,956,708	81,672,868	94,417,969

Table 11

REVENUE COLLECTED IN 1960

	GROSS COLLECTION	REFUNDS AND DRAWBACK	NET COLLECTION	KENYA	UGANDA	TANGANYIKA
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Import Duty	24,342,580	450,323	23,892,257	10,421,463	5,821,477	7,649,317
Export Duty	57,974	31	57,943	—	—	57,943
Sundries	74,026	574	73,452	31,699	18,967	22,786
TOTAL CUSTOMS REVENUE .. £	24,474,580	450,928	24,023,652	10,453,162	5,840,444	7,730,046
Excise Duty	8,064,615	942	8,063,673	3,403,322	2,321,998	2,338,353
TOTAL CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REVENUE £	32,539,195	451,870	32,087,325	13,856,484	8,162,442	10,068,399
Other Territorial Revenue	353,152	721	352,431	99,412	63,788	189,231
GRAND TOTAL £	32,892,347	452,591	32,439,756	13,955,896	8,226,230	10,257,630

APPENDIX 7

HOSPITAL BEDS AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1960

NAME AND LOCATION OF HOSPITAL	General	Obstetrics	T.B.	Isolation	Mental
NAIROBI					
King George VI Hospital, Nairobi	727	—	—	—	—
Mathari Hospital, Nairobi	—	—	—	—	721
Orthopaedic Centre, Nairobi	40	—	—	—	—
Infectious Diseases Hospital, Nairobi ..	—	—	168	98	—
NYANZA PROVINCE					
Nyanza Province General Hospital, Kisumu ..	184	22	52	23	—
Victoria Hospital, Kisumu	12	4	—	—	—
District Hospital, Kakamega	150	40	34	4	—
District Hospital, Kisii	137	33	38	—	—
District Hospital, Kericho	97	15	6	16	—
District Hospital, Bungoma	100	23	—	—	—
Kapkatet (Kericho)	26	10	—	20	—
CENTRAL PROVINCE					
Central Province General Hospital, Nyeri ..	100	20	64	19	2
District Hospital, Kiambu	122	25	16	18	—
District Hospital, Fort Hall	151	36	24	2	6
District Hospital, Meru	102	29	25	—	—
District Hospital, Thika	106	6	—	6	—
District Hospital, Embu	68	15	—	2	—
District Hospital, Nanyuki	42	6	7	7	—
Kerugoya Hospital (Embu)	84	21	8	—	—
Karatina Hospital (Nyeri)	12	—	—	—	—
Tigoni Hospital (Kiambu)	22	—	—	—	—
Muriranjias Hospital (Fort Hall)	31	22	16	2	—
COAST PROVINCE					
Coast Province General Hospital, Mombasa ..	366	—	—	—	—
Port Reitz Chest Hospital, Mombasa	—	—	168	50	—
District Hospital, Kilifi	62	12	17	—	—
District Hospital, Msambweni (Kwale)	51	6	25	20	—
Kwale Hospital (Kwale)	10	—	—	—	—
Kipini Hospital (Lamu)	26	—	—	—	—
District Hospital, Lamu	21	6	—	4	—
District Hospital, Wesu (Taita)	42	6	8	16	—
Malindi Hospital (Kilifi)	36	2	—	—	—
Taveta Hospital (Taita)	37	6	—	—	—
Voi Hospital (Taita)	54	4	8	8	—
District Hospital, Galole (Tana River)	30	6	4	4	—
RIFT VALLEY PROVINCE					
Rift Valley Province General Hospital, Nakuru	212	20	44	15	—
District Hospital, Kapsabet (Nandi)	90	6	—	6	—
District Hospital, Eldoret (Uasin Gishu) ..	106	16	3	5	—
District Hospital, Kitale (Trans Nzoia) ..	113	10	9	—	—
District Hospital, Kapenguria (West Suk) ..	36	—	—	2	—
District Hospital, Kabarnet	52	8	8	4	—
District, Hospital, Tambach (Elgeyo Marakwet)	40	10	—	7	—
District Hospital, Thomson's Falls (Laikipia)	17	—	—	—	—
District Hospital, Maralal (Samburu)	26	2	—	2	—
District Hospital, Naivasha	31	6	—	—	—
Londiani Hospital (Nakuru)	24	13	4	—	—
Molo Hospital (Nakuru)	45	7	—	9	—
Rumuruti Hospital (Laikipia)	15	—	—	—	—
Wamba Hospital (Samburu)	20	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX 7—(Contd.)

HOSPITAL BEDS AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1960

NAME AND LOCATION OF HOSPITAL	General	Obstetrics	T.B.	Isolation	Mental
SOUTHERN PROVINCE					
Southern Province General Hospital, Machakos	127	17	32	13	—
District Hospital, Kitui	73	12	7	—	—
District Hospital, Narok	56	6	8	10	—
District Hospital, Kajiado	62	—	7	—	—
Kangundo Hospital (Machakos)	52	10	—	—	—
Makindu Hospital (Machakos)	51	—	—	—	—
NORTHERN PROVINCE					
District Hospital, Wajir	42	—	—	10	—
District Hospital, Moyale	44	—	—	—	—
District Hospital, Marsabit	17	—	—	3	—
District Hospital, Mandera	24	—	—	2	—
District Hospital, Garissa	20	—	—	4	—
District Hospital, Lodwar (West Suk)	32	—	—	—	—
District Hospital, Isiolo	6	—	—	—	—
Lokitaung Hospital (West Suk)	12	—	—	—	—
TOTAL BEDS	4,493	518	810	411	729

OVERALL TOTAL OF BEDS IN GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS—6,961.

APPENDIX 8

MEMBERS OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AT THE END OF 1960

Speaker

The Hon. Humphrey Slade.

Chairman of Committees and Deputy Speaker

The Hon. J. J. M. Nyagah.

Ministers

Chief Secretary (The Hon. W. F. Coutts, C.M.G., M.B.E.).

Minister for Legal Affairs (The Hon. E. N. Griffith-Jones, C.M.G., Q.C.).

Minister for Finance and Development (The Hon. K. W. S. MacKenzie, C.M.G.).

Temporary Minister for Internal Security and Defence (The Hon. G. J. Ellerton, M.B.E.).

Temporary Minister for Education (The Hon. D. S. Miller, C.B.E.).

Minister for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Water Resources (The Hon. B. R. McKenzie, D.S.O., D.F.C.).

Minister for Commerce and Industry (The Hon. J. G. Kiano, Ph.D.).

Minister for Health and Welfare (The Hon. J. N. Muimi).

Minister for Housing, Common Services, Probation and Approved Schools (The Hon. M. S. Amalemba).

Minister for Information and Broadcasting (The Hon. N. F. Harris).

Minister for Labour, Social Security and Adult Education (The Hon. R. G. Ngala).

Minister for Local Government and Lands (The Hon. W. B. Havelock).

Minister for Tourism, Game, Forests and Fisheries (The Hon. W. E. Crosskill).

Minister for Works (The Hon. I. E. Nathoo).

Minister without Portfolio (The Hon. C. B. Madan, Q.C.).

Assistant Ministers

Assistant Minister for Education (The Hon. Wanyutu Waweru, M.B.E.).

Assistant Minister for Tourism, Game, Forests and Fisheries (The Hon. Sheikh Mohamed Ali Said el Mandry).

Assistant Minister for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Water Resources (The Hon. T. Towett).

*Constituency Elected Members**European—*

- The Hon. R. S. Alexander (Nairobi West).
 The Hon. F. W. G. Bompas, E.D. (Kiambu).
 The Hon. S. V. Cooke (Coast).
 The Hon. W. E. Crosskill (Mau).
 The Hon. N. F. Harris (Nairobi South).
 Air Commodore the Hon. E. L. Howard-Williams, M.C. (Nairobi North).
 The Hon. Mrs. E. D. Hughes, M.B.E. (Uasin Gishu).
 The Hon. Sir Charles Markham, Bt. (Ukamba).
 The Hon. J. R. Maxwell, C.M.G. (Trans Nzoia)
 Major the Hon. B. P. Roberts (Rift Valley).
 The Hon. Mrs. A. R. Shaw, O.B.E. (Nyanza).
 The Hon. C. G. Usher, M.C. (Mombasa).
 —vacant— (Aberdare)
 —vacant— (Mount Kenya).

African—

- The Hon. S. O. Ayodo (Nyanza South).
 The Hon. F. J. Khamisi (Mombasa Area).
 The Hon. D. I. Kiamba (Machakos).
 The Hon. J. G. Kiano, Ph.D. (Central Province South).
 The Hon. B. Mate (Central Province North).
 The Hon. T. J. Mboya (Nairobi Area).
 The Hon. D. T. arap Moi (North Rift).
 The Hon. J. N. Muimi (Kitui).
 The Hon. M. Muliro (Nyanza North).
 The Hon. R. G. Ngala (Coast Rural).
 The Hon. J. J. M. Nyagah (Nyeri and Embu).
 The Hon. A Oginga Odinga (Nyanza Central).
 The Hon. J. K. ole Tipis (Central Rift).
 The Hon. T. Towett (Southern Area).

Asian—

- The Hon. S. G. Hassan, M.B.E. (East Electoral Area).
 The Hon. A. B. Jamidar (Central Electoral Area).
 The Hon. J. C. M. Nazareth, Q.C. (Western Electoral Area).
 The Hon. A. J. Pandya (Eastern Electoral Area).
 The Hon. K. D. Travadi (Central Electoral Area).
 The Hon. Zafrud-Deen (West Electoral Area).

Arab—

The Hon. Sheikh Mahfood S. Mackawi.

The Hon. Shariff M. A. Shatry.

Specially Elected Members

The Hon. M. S. Amalemba.

The Hon. M. Blundell, M.B.E.

The Hon. Sheikh Mohamed Ali Said el Mandry.

The Hon. W. B. Havelock.

The Hon. C. B. Madan, Q.C.

The Hon. N. S. Mangat, Q.C.

The Hon. B. R. McKenzie, D.S.O., D.F.C.

The Hon. J. M. Muchura.

The Hon. I. E. Nathoo.

The Hon. N. G. Ngome.

The Hon. H. Slade.

The Hon. Wanyutu Waweru, M.B.E.

Nominated Members

The Hon. K. V. Adalja, M.B.E., M.B., B.S.

The Hon. S. H. Akram.

The Hon. L. D. A. Baron, A.F.C. (Acting Secretary to the Treasury).

The Hon. K. Bechgaard, Q.C.

The Hon. D. L. Blunt, C.M.G.

The Hon. J. H. Butter, M.B.E. (Secretary to the Treasury).

The Hon. M. H. Cowie, C.B.E., E.D. (Director of the Royal National Parks).

The Hon. Ahmed Farah, B.E.M. (Northern Province).

The Hon. Mrs. J. T. Gecaga.

The Hon. W. D. Gregg (Assistant Director of Education) (temporary).

Cmdr. the Hon. A. B. Goord, D.S.C., R.I.N. (Rtd.).

The Hon. R. I. Guthrie (Acting Solicitor-General).

Capt. the Hon. C. W. A. G. Hamley, O.B.E., R.N.

The Hon. H. G. S. Harrison, M.B.E.

The Hon. R. O. Hennings, C.M.G. (Deputy Chief Secretary).

The Hon. A. W. Hunter.

The Hon. A. H. Ismail, M.R.C.S.

Col. the Hon. H. R. Jackman.

The Hon. E. T. Jones.

The Hon. J. K. Kebaso.

The Hon. J. A. R. King, A.F.C.

The Hon. J. A. Luseno.

The Hon. R. E. Luyt, C.M.G., D.C.M. (Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Labour).

The Hon. Baldev Sahai Mohindra, O.B.E.

The Hon. Sheikh S. M. Muhashamy, M.B.E. (Liwali, Coast) (Arab Adviser to the Governor).

The Hon. W. ole Ntimama.

The Hon. Sir Eboo Pirbhai, O.B.E.

The Hon. E. P. Rigby, M.B.E. (Assistant Director of Medical Services).

The Hon. P. J. Rogers, C.B.E.

The Hon. C. W. Rubia.

The Hon. Kirpal Singh Sagoo.

The Hon. Sheriff A. Salim.

The Hon. P. H. Smith.

The Hon. R. J. M. Swynnerton, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C. (Director of Agriculture).

The Hon. G. A. Tyson, C.M.G.

The Hon. R. E. Wainwright, C.M.G. (Chief Commissioner).

The Hon. the Earl of Portsmouth.

The Hon. Sir Alfred Vincent.

APPENDIX 9

COUNCIL OF STATE

The Hon Sir Donald MacGillivray, G.C.M.G., M.B.E., *Chairman*.

The Hon. J. F. H. Hamilton, *Deputy Chairman*.

Lt.-Col. the Hon. S. G. Ghersie, C.B.E.

The Hon. A. F. Beakbane.

The Hon. Shiekh Mohamed Azziz Alamoody.

The Hon. Chief Wilson Thuvu.

The Hon. Chief Mathew M. Mwenesi.

The Hon. M. A. Rana, O.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (resigned 17th May).

The Hon. A. H. Nurmohamed (appointed 5th August).

The Hon. S. D. Karve, O.B.E., M.B., B.S.

The Hon. W. G. Kimemia, M.B.E.

The Hon. J. L. Riddoch, C.B.E.

APPENDIX 10

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES WITH OFFICES IN KENYA

AUSTRIA.—Austrian Consulate, P.O. Box 10939, Nairobi.

AUSTRALIA.—Australian Government Trade Commissioner for East Africa, P.O. Box 135, Nairobi.

BELGIUM.—Consulate-General of Belgium, P.O. Box 961, Nairobi.
Consulate of Belgium, P.O. Box 141, Mombasa.

DENMARK.—Royal Danish Consulate, P.O. Box 412, Nairobi.
Royal Danish Consulate, P.O. Box 2010, Mombasa.

ETHIOPIA.—Imperial Ethiopian Consulate-General, P.O. Box 5198, Nairobi.

FINLAND.—Consulate of Finland, P.O. Box 39, Mombasa.

FRANCE.—Consulate-General of France, P.O. Box 1784, Nairobi.
French Consular Agency, P.O. Box 2804, Mombasa.

GERMANY.—Consulate-General of the Federal Republic of Germany, P.O. Box 30180, Nairobi.

Consulate of the Federal Republic of Germany, P.O. Box 1705, Mombasa.

GREECE.—Royal Consulate of Greece, P.O. Box 6219, Nairobi.

INDIA.—Commission for India in British East Africa, P.O. Box 30074, Nairobi.

Trade Commission for India, P.O. Box 614, Mombasa.

ISRAEL.—Consulate of Israel, P.O. Box 1334, Nairobi.

ITALY.—Italian Consulate-General, P.O. Box 30107, Nairobi.
Italian Consular Agency, P.O. Box 3147, Mombasa.

JAPAN.—Consulate of Japan, P.O. Box 20202, Nairobi.

NETHERLANDS.—Consulate-General of the Netherlands, P.O. Box 1537, Nairobi.

Consulate of the Netherlands, P.O. Box 301, Mombasa.

NORWAY.—Royal Norwegian Consulate, P.O. Box 20200, Nairobi.
Royal Norwegian Consulate, P.O. Box 288, Mombasa.

PAKISTAN.—The Commission for Pakistan in British East Africa, P.O. Box 30045, Nairobi.

PORTUGAL.—Consulate-General of Portugal, P.O. Box 174, Nairobi.
Consulate of Portugal, P.O. Box 447, Mombasa.

RHODESIA AND NYASALAND.—Commission for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, P.O. Box 1612, Nairobi.

SWEDEN.—Royal Swedish Consulate, P.O. Box 432, Nairobi.

Royal Swedish Vice-Consulate, P.O. Box 150, Mombasa.

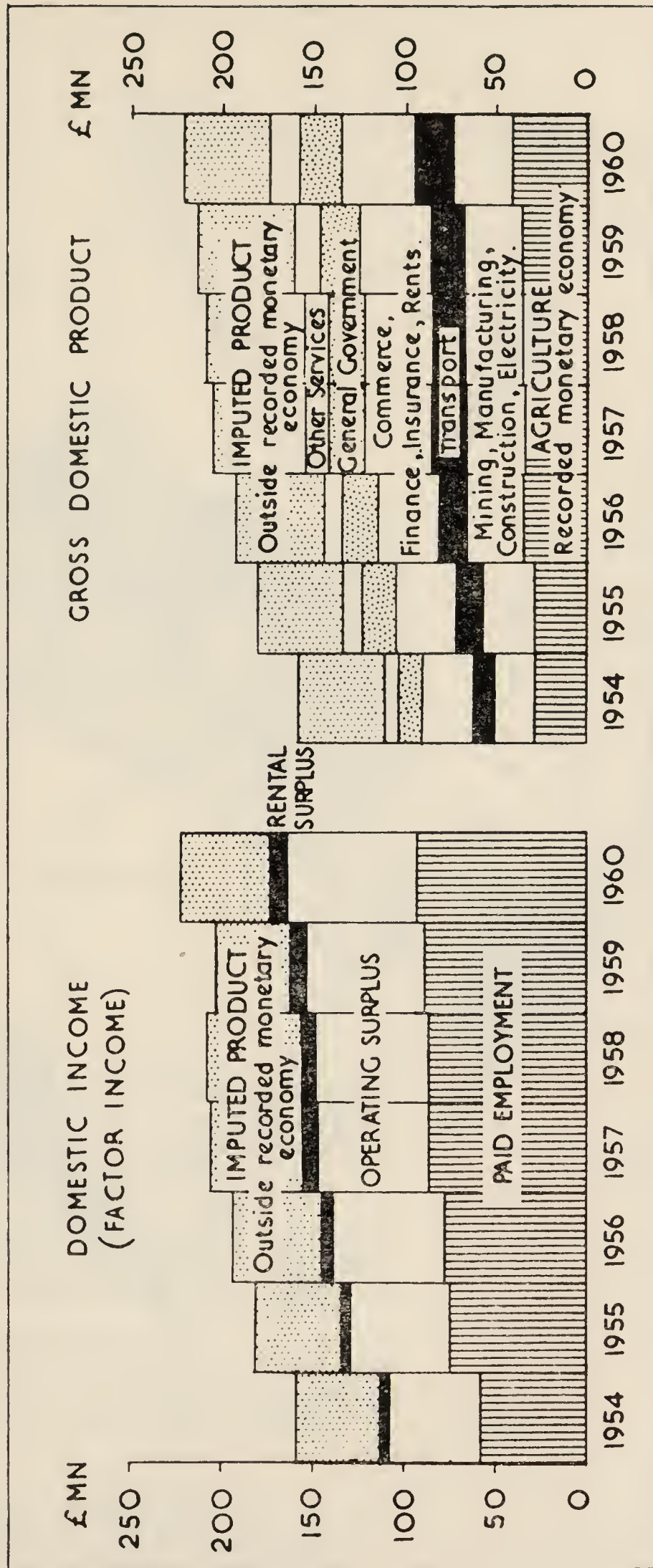
SWITZERLAND.—Consulate of Switzerland, P.O. Box 20008, Nairobi.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, P.O. Box 731, Nairobi.

UNITED KINGDOM.—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner in East Africa, P.O. Box 30133, Nairobi.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—American Consulate-General, P.O. Box 30137, Nairobi.

GROSS DOMESTIC INCOME AND PRODUCT



NAIROBI

Cost of Living Index (Excluding Rent)

(Base—1939 = 100)

ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS 1960



LAND CLASSIFICATION 1960

**CROWN LAND**

151,024 sq. miles (including African Reserves and Leasehold Areas under the Crown Lands Ordinance, and National Parks).

**AFRICAN LAND UNITS**

49,680 sq. miles (incl. 731 sq. miles of Forest Reserves and 110 sq. miles of Alienated and Crown Land).

**ALIENATED LAND**

13,998 sq. miles (including municipalities, townships, Government reserves and coastal freehold).

**FOREST RESERVES**

5,173 sq. miles (excluding 731 sq miles in African Land Units).

AREAS OF AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY



KENYA



